THE SPORTING MAGAZINE:

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Of the Tranfactions of the TURF, the CHASE, and the TEMPLES devoted to the FICKLE GODDESS.

For DECEMBER, 1792.

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Richly ornamented with a Reprefentation of a *Courfing Match* at *Swaffham*; and *Portraitures* of a *Birchin Yellow*, and a *Ginger Wing Red*, two highly celebrated Game Cocks.

LONDON:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to M. for the communication of his Plan of Fiſhing for Carp and Tench. Our further thanks are due to him for his promiſe of furniſhing us with Obſervations and Anecdotes relative to Angling.

Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club, began in the preſent Number, will be completed in our next.

A Table of the Weights which Horſes are obliged to carry that run for GIVE-AND-TAKE PLATES, from twelve to fifteen hands high, (fourteen hands carrying nine ſtone) ſhall have early inſertion.

Captain Snug's Favours are received, and ſhall be reſpectfully attended to; but they arrived too late to obtain a place in our preſent Number.

At the requeſt of many of our Readers and Encouragers, this Number is enriched with a Complete Sporting Almanack.

The Art of Bream Fiſhing is received.

We thank Biographicus for his obliging promiſe of Sketches of Celebrated Characters in the Sporting World. We hope we may rely on his candour and impartiality, and that his Pen will be wholly uninfluenced: unmerited cenſure and panegyric ought equally to be avoided.

THE

Sporting Magazine

For DECEMBER, 1792.

THE SPORTSMAN'S

COMPLETE ALMANACK,

For the Year 1793.

JANUARY.

FEBRUARY.

4. *M.* SWAFFHAM Coursing Meeting.
28. *Th.* Hare-hunting ends.

MARCH.

25. *M.* Fox-hunting ends.

APRIL.

1. Easter Monday. Newmarket Craven Meeting begins.
9. *Tu.* Catterick Bridge Races.
15. *M.* Newmarket First Spring Meeting begins.
22. *M.* Chester Races.
29. *M.* Newmarket Second Spring Meeting begins.

MAY.

13. *M.* York Spring Meeting and Epsom.

21. *Tu.* Guildford and Manchester Races.

JUNE.

4. *Tu.* Ascot Races.
19 *W.* Peterborough Races.
26 *W.* Stockbridge Races.

JULY.

1. *M.* Ipswich Races. Buck-hunting begins.
8. *M.* Newmarket July Meeting begins.
11. *Th.* Nantwich Races.
24. *W.* Cirecenster Races. Preston Races.
31. *W.* Knutsford Races.

AUGUST.

8. *Th.* Salisbury Races.
14. *W.* Grouse-shooting begins.
15. *Th.* Bedford Races.
19. *M.* York Races.
20. *Tu.* Black-game Shooting begins.

21. *W.* Canterbury Races.
23. *F.* Dorchester Races.
26. *M.* Chesterfield Races.
28. *W.* Reading Races.
31. *S.* Blandford Races.

SEPTEMBER.

2. *M.* Partridge Shooting begins.
7. *S.* Gloucester Races.
11 *W.* Abingdon Races.
14. *S.* Buck-hunting ends.
23. *M.* Doncaster and Enfield Races.
30. *M.* Newmarket First October Meeting. Hare-hunting begins.

OCTOBER.

1. *Tu.* Pheasant Shooting begins
14. *M.* Newmarket Second October Meeting begins.
28. *M.* Newmarket Third October Meeting begins.

NOVEMBER.

4. *M.* Swaffham Coursing Meeting.

DECEMBER.

10. *Tu.* Black and Red Game Shooting ends.
25 *W.* Fox-hunting begins.

N. B. Bilbery Races are the last week in March.
Newcastle Races—the middle of June.
Stamford—last week in June.
Hull—last week in June.
Winchester—first week in July.
Grantham—first week in July.
Huntingdon—last week in July.
Brighton—beginning of August.
Lewes—the week following
Durham—first week in August.
Nottingham—first week in Aug.
Worcester—first week in August.
Oxford—first week in August
Derby—about the middle of Aug.
Hereford—about the middle of August.
Lancaster—last week in August.
Northampton—last week in Aug.
Burford—last week in August.
Scarborough—last week in Aug.
Egham—first week in September.
Warwick—first week in Septem.
Richmond—first week in Septm.
Lincoln—first week in September.
Stockton—the middle of Septem.
Leicester—the middle of Septem.
Morpeth—the middle of Septem.
Wakefield—the middle of Sept.
Boroughbridge—first week in Oct.
Malton—about the middle of Oct.
Northallerton—about the middle of October.

STEWARDS *of the* JOCKEY CLUB.

Sir Tho. Charles Bunbury, Bart.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford.
Thomas Panton, Esq.

PLACES.

Mr. John Weatherby, Keeper of the Match-book, &c.
Mr. Joseph Longchamp, Keeper of the New Rooms.
John Hilton, Clerk of the Entrance of the Horses.
Henry Warner, Judge of the Races.
John Fuller, Clerk of the Course.
John Hammond, Weigher of the Jockies.
Samuel Betts, Starter of the Horses.
John Fisher, Porter to the Duke's Stand, and Coffee-house-gate; and eighteen Polemen to assist in keeping the Course clear.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

NOT at all doubting but the universality of your plan is calculated to blend information with amusement. I shall (with your permission), presume to trouble you occasionally with such equestrian remarks in medical practice, as may probably be considered worthy the attention

tion of those, who are anxious for improvement and open to conviction. Doubts having frequently arisen respecting the danger of purging horses, on account of the very great length and convolutions of the intestinal canal, it may not be inapplicable to submit to public inspection, two recent instances of danger, and death, in very valuable subjects, where the origin of complaint and consequent destruction were derived merely from a want of that salutary evacuation so much dreaded by some, and now so successfully practised by the sporting world in general. The publication of such useful facts, must carry with them the most incontrovertible demonstration, that prevention of disease must, at all times, prove highly preferable to the uncertainty of cure; and is the only predominant reason, why I presume to obtrude such cases upon the public, with no other motive than the promotion of a general good. Some short time since a coach horse, the property of a clergyman in Bedfordshire, was perceived extended in the pasture where he was daily turned out for some hours; upon being roused, he indicated no degree of pain or disquietude, but being left, soon resumed his former situation. In this state he was got up and removed to his stable, when he became gradually attacked with excruciating pains, that afforded intervals of ease, and assumed a periodical appearance. He declined food almost entirely for the first few days, drank but little, was observed to void no excrement, and to stale but in very small quantities. The pains frequently returning with increased severity, raking, glystering and the whole mode of ancient village practice was brought into use, and continued till the rectum was an entire vacuum. The subject was in a great degree relieved from pain, but absolutely refused both food and water. Nature was now supported merely by the efforts of art, in drinks of gruel, broth, ale, &c. that the neighbouring superintendant had adopted as most applicable to appearances. In this state of the case, when the horse had evacuated no excrement for three weeks and five days, a letter arrived from the owner, soliciting my advice and assistance upon the occasion; when a parcel of medicines was dispatched in two hours, by one of the long stages, to London, "carriage and porterage paid," which I had so directed, as to hope they would come safe to hand in less than twenty hours in Bedfordshire, and afford some mitigation. The fact is, they were totally lost, and never delivered; the subject dying some few days after, upon opening the body, his intestines were found violently distended, and that part nearest the rectum plugged up with a ball, that when taken out weighed *two pounds three ounces!* the intestines were overloaded with more than a large barrow full of excrement, totally prevented from passing into the rectum, by the obstruction the ball had occasioned. The ball was incrustated with a substance like stone, and appeared within when separated like hard dry dung; which was undoubtedly the basis of concretion, and the cause of death. This might undoubtedly have been prevented by a little more attention to occasional evacuation (by means of safe and gentle purgatives (evidently as necessary in the animal world, as in the human species.

A few

A few weeks ſince, my aſſiſtance was ſolicited by C. M. Eſq. of Caverſham Park, in Oxfordſhire, to a favourite horſe, then labouring under a viſible complication of diſorders; an enumeration of ſymptoms will prove ſuperfluous, ſuffice it to ſay, he laid down and died without a groan, during my ſtay in the ſtable. Having long ſince determined upon diſſection, whenever it could apply to the improvement of the veterinary art and inquiry, I proceeded to a minute inveſtigation of the viſcera in general, and found the whole in an almoſt incredible ſtate of decay; great part of the liver was in a ſtate of putrefaction (or abſolute rottenneſs), one of the kidnies ulcerated almoſt to perforation, and one half of the ſtomach full of balls, ſtill adhering to and preying upon the internal coat of that part of the ſtomach; the other half of which they had previouſly deſtroyed. The digeſtive powers having been thus obliterated by thoſe inveterate enemies to health and condition, very little is neceſſary to convince the intelligent how uſeful and ſalutary annual purgatives are to deſtroy worms, prevent obſtructions, inflammatory cholic, and other diſquietudes upon which I mav hereafter have occaſion more ſatisfactorily to enlarge.

Dec. 17, 1792. W. T.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I WAS very fond, in the early part of my life, of rural amuſements, and more particularly ſo of the delightful pleaſures of the chace; but having been for many years paſt, a ſhop fixture, within the ſound of Bowbell, I am of courſe deprived of the perſonal gratification in which I had an opportunity of indulging myſelf in my earlier days.

The pleaſures, however, that I cannot now perſonally partake of, ſtill gratify me much in the peruſal, and I am conſequently a purchaſer of your agreeable Miſcellany.

The reaſon of my troubling you with this is, to requeſt that you, or ſome of your numerous correſpondents, will have the goodneſs to ſolve a doubt in my mind, which has ariſen from reading the paper (No. 116) in the Spectator, on hunting. In that paper there is the following paſſage:

"If I was under any concern, it was on the account of the poor hare, that was now quite ſpent, and almoſt within the reach of her enemies, when the huntſman getting forward, threw down his pole before the dogs. On the ſignal before-mentioned, they all made a ſudden ſtand, and though they continued opening as much as before, durſt not once attempt to paſs beyond the pole."

On this paſſage, there is the following note:

"Mr. Budgell, the author of the preceding number, has ſhewn himſelf no ſportſman, by making Sir Roger de Coverley hunt with ſtop-hounds, which are peculiar to ſtag-hunting."

I beg, therefore, to enquire if ſtop-hounds are uſed only for hunting deer, or indiſcriminately for hunting other animals; and whether the method here mentioned of ſtopping the dogs, by throwing down a pole before them, is now, or ever has been, practiſed. I am, Gentlemen,

Your's, &c.

From behind HENRY HOSIER.
my Counter in Cheapſide.

Dec. 10, 1792.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the acknowledged extensiveness of your truly meritorious publication, I cannot but flatter myself that the golden age of horsemanship is nearly at hand. Man has long been wrapt in obscurity, and clouded in ignorance, relative to the treatment of that most useful animal the horse; and I think, of all the gross ignorances, and blind stupidity of our forefathers, the abuse of that noble beast stands most conspicuous in the annals of ignorance, barbarity, and misapprehension.

But let us not solely blame our progenitors for these most despicable ideas. The invention of them has ignorance for the basis; the continuance, blindness: the stupidity of the farriers of the present day is an equal, or rather a more striking proof of the folly of man: and the present century is hardly less distinguishable than the former, for the many beautiful and useful creatures which have fallen victims at the shrine of dullness, ignorance, and unskilfulness.

The lights lately thrown on the system of farriery by the worthy Mr. Taplin—the promised exertions of the Veterinary College, and the dawn of learning, which, in a general sense, is now expanding itself over the whole universe, will, it is hoped, at length entitle those truly useful brutes to a different degree of treatment from what they have long, very long, experienced.

Though but a juvenile observer, yet to me it appears amazing, that to the present æra, no person whatever has stepped forth to rescue effectually the brute creation, and in particular the horse, from unnecessary pain and misery. Such an exertion would have conferred the highest title of humanity on the executor: and in such a case methinks the abilities of a Raikes, an Hanway, or an Howard, would not have been misemployed.

Great are the efforts, strenuous the application, arduous the undertakings, which are now putting in execution to relieve the negro from his yoke. But the sufferings of the inferior officiating clergy, the labouring poor, and the cruelly treated animals are beheld with inattention and indifference. What a pity it is that the effeminate fop, who in his pretensions to humanity, shrinks from the sight of sugar in his cup, will not, at the same time, reflect on the large family, and small salary of his spiritual pastor—the want of his miserable tenants—the situation of the battered post-horse that draws his chaise—the tortured dray-horse that impedes its progress, or, in short, the whole occupants of his own stable, which, after exerting their whole strength and abilities for his use and pleasure, are hourly subject to the brutal neglect and abuse of an overgrown groom, or the hellish preparations, and severe treatment of an ignorant farrier.

It is a singular, but nevertheless a just remark, that amidst the old saws, wise sentences, and quaint devices of our forefathers, none should be selected or handed down to posterity, but what have some misapplication in the composition, or some cruelty for the basis. The country smith is resolved, without deviation, to tread blindly in the path of his over-wise grandfather; and the

more

more brutal the method of cure, the more certain is he of the efficacy of his application.

To make these points appear more glaring, let me only request the reader to attend to the curious reasons, and wise shrugs of any itinerant cow-leech; the ancient maxims of his country farrier—the miraculous advice of the knowing ostler; or even turn over a few pages of any equestrian writer whatever, and then fairly, candidly, and openly judge what a practice of cruelty has long pervaded the whole system of farriery.

For the benefit of those who may not have immediate recourse to those authors, give me leave to select for your next Number, half a dozen instances from writers of acknowledged reputation in their days. Writers who have been held forth as the *light* of *horse-curers*, the *glory* of *farriers*, the *summum bonum* of *cow-leeches*; and whose fame has long been handed down from father to son, "as the *bestest* and *meast visest coo doctors* that ever *coor'd a spavan coalt*."

I am, Gentlemen,
Your and the
Public's servant,
TIPPY.

Castle Yarmouth,
Dec. 17, 1792.

*** *The Editors may depend upon a continuance, in due course, if the above is deemed worthy insertion.*

P. S. Amongst your pedestrian performers, you failed to note one Aspinall, of Pomfret or Pontefract, in Yorkshire, who, about two years ago, went from thence to London and back (360 miles) in six days.

CONCISE MEMOIRS *of* TWO CELEBRATED COCKS, *accompanied with their Portraitures, finely engraved.*

BIRCHIN YELLOW, the father of the butchers; the property of the late Mr. Nunis. He fought eleven battles, after which he was made a brood cock. Thirty-six sons of his fought at the Royal Pit, Westminster, on one main, thirty-two of which won.

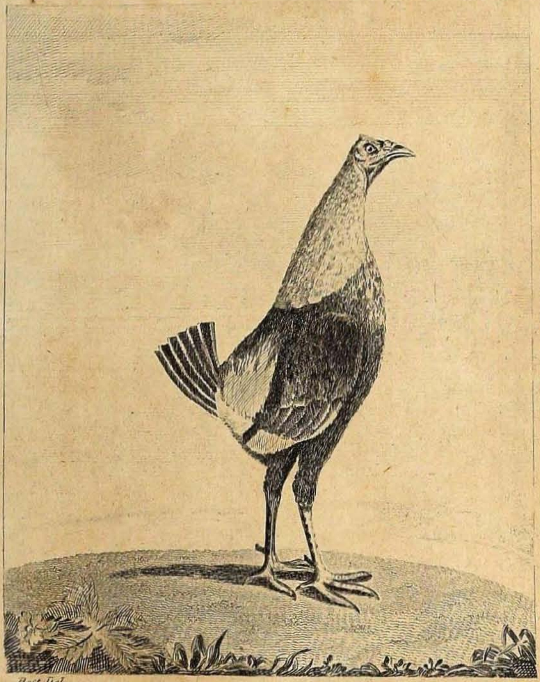
GINGER WING RED, fought at Westminster, and won a battle from twenty to one; after which he won the two following years at Guildford.

The PATIENT ANGLER. *An Anecdote.*

THE late Dr. Franklin used to observe, that of all the amusements which the ingenuity of man had devised for the purpose of recreation, none required the exercise of the most patient attention so much as angling; a remark which he generally enforced with the following anecdote:

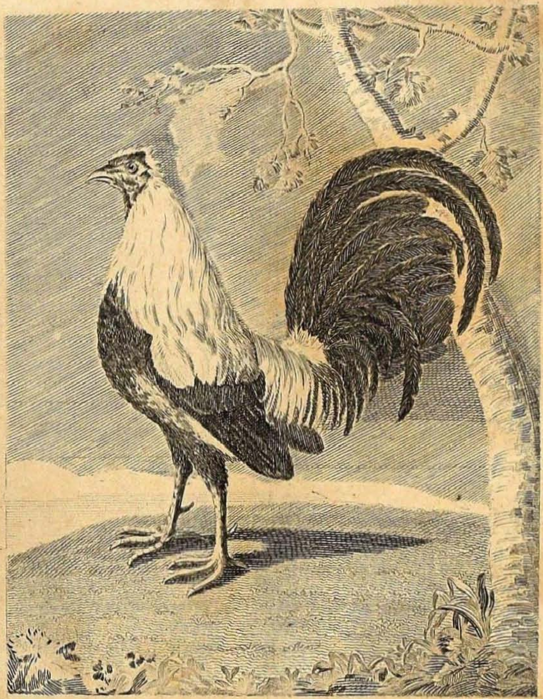
"About six o'clock on a fine morning in the summer, (said the doctor) I set out from Philadelphia, on a visit to a friend at the distance of fifteen miles; and passing a brook where a gentleman was angling, I enquired if he had caught any thing?—"No, Sir," said he, "I have not been here long—only two hours." I wished him a good morning, and pursued my way. On my return in the evening, I found him fixed to the same identical spot, and I again enquired if he had any sport?—"Very good, Sir," said he, "caught a great many fish?—"None at all,"—"Had a great many bites, I suppose?"—"Not one; but I had *a most glorious nibble*."

PHEASANT



Best Del.

Ginger Red.



Cook Sculp.

Birchin Yellow

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

A PHEASANT is about the ſize of a common dunghill cock, having a crooked beak, and feathers of various colours: its fleſh is delicious, and much coveted. It is a ſuperb bird, and, as Buffon ſays, may diſpute the prize of beauty with the peacock himſelf; having a carriage as noble, a gait as ſtately and majeſtic, and a plumage almoſt as much diſtinguiſhed. This deſcription, however, is applicable only to the male, for the plumage of the hen has little ſplendour, and much reſembles the quail; hence they are very diſtinguiſhable in ſhooting, and the killing of a hen may be certainly avoided.

Pheaſants uſually lay their eggs in the woods, and the number is generally from about ten to twelve. The ſeaſon of the young pheaſants nearly correſponds with that of the partridge. The pheaſants of the firſt year are marked in the wing like partridges; the young cock, whoſe plumage is completed the firſt year, is in like manner known by the ſpurs, which in him are round and blunt; but long, ſmall, and ſharp in the old one. The hen has a ſmall ſpur on the hinder part of the leg, which is very ſmall in thoſe that are young, and larger and more prominent in the old. This difference happens in a greater or leſs degree, in proportion to the age of the bird. Beſides, in young ones, a ſmall black circle ſurrounds each ſpur, which does not diſappear till the ſecond hatching.

Such as have attained the age of five or ſix years, have legs more wrinkled, and of a darker colour than thoſe of the young ones in the firſt year: the cryſtal of the eye of the former is alſo yellower, whilſt that of the young ones of the firſt and ſecond year is white. Theſe marks and ſigns are not, however, without many exceptions; but the moſt unequivocal mark, perhaps, is the beak, which feels tenderer in the young than in the old birds.

Pheaſants have the character of being ſtupid birds; for when they are ſurpriſed, they will frequently ſquat down like a rabbit, ſuppoſing themſelves to be perfectly ſafe when they have concealed their heads; and in this miſtaken ſecurity, they will ſometimes ſuffer themſelves to be killed even with a ſtick. They delight in low and moiſt places, and love to haunt the edges of thoſe pools which are found in woods, as well as the high graſs of marſhes which are near at hand; and, above all, places where there are clumps of alders.

The inſtinct of theſe birds is not of a nature ſo ſocial as that of the partridge. When they find they have no further occaſion for the care of the hen-mother, they ſeparate from her, and live in ſolitude; ſhunning one another at all times, except in the months of March and April, the ſeaſon in which the male ſeeks the female.

In the day time, pheaſants remain upon the ground among the underwood; from whence they frequently iſſue forth into the ſtubbles, and the fields lately ſown: but it is only in countries where they are in great plenty, that they thus ſhew themſelves in the open grounds.

With regard to the dogs uſed in this ſport, and the retreat of pheaſants at ſun-ſet, the reader is referred to page 34 of this work.

By the 2 and 3 *G.* 3. *c.* 19, No person shall take, kill, carry, sell, buy, or have in his possession or use, any pheasant between February 1, and October 1, yearly, on pain of forfeiting 5l. for every such fowl, with costs. But this is not to extend to any pheasant taken in the season allowed by this act, and kept in any mew or breeding-place.

Origin and Progress of HORSES *and* HORSE-RACING *in this Island.*

(Concluded from Page 85.)

THE statute of the 13 *G.* 2, *c.* 19, for the prohibition of races by ponies, and small and weak horses, forbids all matches for any plate or prize under the value of fifty pounds, and enacts that each horse which shall be entered to run, if five years old, shall carry ten stone; if six, eleven; and if seven, twelve. This act of Parliament had a two-fold intention; being framed not only to prevent the encouragement of a paltry breed of horses, but also to remove all temptation from the lower class of people, who constantly attend those races, to their very great injury and loss of time.

It was thought expedient, however, about eight years ago, to impose a tax upon running-horses; accordingly, the financier obtained a statute for that purpose in the 24th year of the reign of his present majesty, *chap.* 26; whereby it is enacted that, For every horse entered to start or run for any plate, prize, sum of money, or any thing whatsoever, in addition to the duties of former and subsequent acts laid upon horses, shall be paid the further sum of 2l. 2s. And the owner of every such horse shall previously pay the sum of 2l. 2s. as the duty for one year, to the clerk of the course, or other person authorised to make the entry, which if he shall neglect or refuse to pay, he shall forfeit 20l.

The Scots nation, from early times, had a breed of horses which they much esteemed; and which were held so much in repute by other countries, that it became necessary to restrict their exportation. That country now encourages a fleet breed of horses; and the nobility and gentry have many foreign and other stallions of great value in their possession, with which they cultivate the breed, and very judiciously improve it. Like the English, they delight in racing, and have a celebrated course at Leith, which is honoured with a royal plate, given by his present majesty. The nobility and gentry have likewise erected a riding-house in the city of Edinburgh, at their own expence, and fixed a salary upon a person who has the direction of it. Scotland has been famous for breeding a peculiar sort of horses called galloways.

Tradition reports that this kind of horses are sprung from some Spanish stallions, which swam on shore from some of the ships of the well-known Spanish armada, which were wrecked on the coast; and, coupling with the mares of the country, replenished Scotland with their posterity. They were held in great esteem, being of a middle size, strong, active, nervous, and hardy; they were called galloways from their being first known in the country of that name. The Duke of Newcastle bestows commendations on them. From the present attention to the culture of

of horſes in this country, it is probable that it will ſoon be able to lead forth numbers of valuable and generous breeds, deſtined to a variety of purpoſes: the country being very capable of anſwering the expectations of the judicious breeder, who need only be informed that colts require to be well nouriſhed in winter, and ſheltered from the ſeverity of a changeable and inclement ſky.

Ireland has, for many centuries, boaſted a race of horſes called hobbies, much valued and admired for their eaſy paces, and other pleaſing, uſeful, and agreeable qualities. Dr. Sterne has humorouſly applied the word *hobby* (probably from the pleaſing paces and perfections of theſe animals) to any man's ſtrong propenſities or purſuits. Theſe horſes are of a middling ſize, ſtrong, nimble, well-moulded, and hardy. The nobility, and perſons of fortune, have ſtallions of great reputation belonging to them, but prefer breeding for the turf to other purpoſes: for which, perhaps, their country is not ſo well adapted, from the moiſture of the atmoſphere, occaſioned by exceſſive rain and other cauſes which hinder it from imparting that elaſtic force, and clearneſs of wind, ſo neceſſary for the exertion and continuation of extraordinary ſpeed, and which are ſolely the gifts of a dry ſoil, and an air more refined and pure. This country, nevertheleſs, is capable of producing fine and noble horſes, if ſeconded by care, and other requiſites which its inhabitants are very able to beſtow.

In taking a review of horſes in England, from early times to the preſent, they ſeem only to have been divided into two general claſſes, which may be ranged under two diſtinct periods of time. In the firſt æra, as it was an univerſal cuſtom for horſemen to fight in armour, the burden was ſo heavy, and the ſervice ſo ſevere, that only large ſtout horſes were equal to the taſk; even from the badneſs of the roads, horſes of a much leſs ſize, and inferior ſtrength, would have been unfit for journeys or the cart, it was, therefore, the conſtant endeavour of the Engliſh to raiſe ſuch a breed as ſhould be able to anſwer the purpoſes required of them.

This practice began about the the time of the ſecond Henry, or ſomewhat earlier; and continued till near the cloſe of the reign of Elizabeth; at which period I form the æra, and range under it the firſt diviſion or claſs of horſes called the great. The conſtant aim of the legiſlature was to ſtock the kingdom with horſes of this character; and though it appears to have been difficult in the execution, from the many acts of parliament and proclamations to ſupport and enforce it; yet it is not eaſy to conceive from what cauſes this difficulty could ſo frequently occur, ſince, if this country did not naturally produce large horſes, ſtallions and mares of a luſtier growth might have been imported from various places, eſpecially from Flanders, Holland, and Germany.

It would be abſurd to ſay that England cannot produce large horſes; for the herbage is ſo abundant, and the ground ſo various, that it can raiſe them of the largeſt ſtature, and almoſt of any intermediate ſize, at the will of the breeder; it is well known that the draught horſes of Lincolnſhire, Staffordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and ſome other counties, are giants

 of

of their kind. The Duke of Newcaſtle complains that our horſes are frequently too large, on account of the moiſture of the air, and wetneſs of the ground. It ſeems clear, therefore, that when the contrary effects appeared, they muſt have proceeded either from the want of judgment in the choice of the mare or ſtallion, or both; or from the neglect of the foals in not ſupplying them with good and ſufficient nouriſhment in winter, and expoſing them in a weak and tender ſtate to the various ſeverities of the ſeaſon.

About the reign of James, armour was rendered uſeleſs by the invention of fire-arms: it was conſequently laid aſide; and the great horſe not only ceaſed to be neceſſary, but, upon many occaſions, became improper. Lighter and more active animals were therefore introduced; and here begins the æra which comprehends the ſecond claſs of horſes, of the light and ſwift denomination.

To encourage and promote a race of theſe horſes, proclamations were not iſſued, nor ſtatutes enacted; but more powerful methods were adopted and employed, perhaps, with too much ſucceſs. Public rewards were given, wagers allowed to be riſked, and races inſtituted; which, from the curioſity they excite, and the pleaſure they afford, always draw an incredible number of ſpectators; ſo as almoſt to ſupply the place of an Olympic triumph to the owner of the victorious ſteed; and, from theſe concurrent cauſes, prove a moſt powerful incitement to ſelf-intereſt and emulation; too powerful perhaps for the advancement of that plan which they were originally intended to promote; for, as if more ſpeed were the only requiſite in a horſe, all other properties and qualities have been ſacrificed to it; but, loſing on one hand, what they gain on the other, and being weakened and refined, they become leſs ſerviceable from the exceſs of the very quality which is reckoned their chief recommendation.

If ſtrength and ſpeed were to go hand in hand, and join in due proportion, this country would ſoon have a race of horſes, capable of ſhining on other ground, as well as on a green carpet, and equal to every ſervice that uſe and pleaſure can demand.

But however perfect and accompliſhed the horſes may be, there are duties alſo incumbent upon thoſe who are to ride them: without attending to which, all the talents of the horſe, inſtead of being called forth and improved, will be rendered ineffectual.—Theſe duties are comprehended under one head, the art of riding. This art had ſo long been neglected and deſpiſed, that we might be almoſt induced to conclude, that a fatality had long attended it in this country; favoured as it is with every advantage for breeding, nouriſhing, and procuring the fineſt horſes of every claſs; and with nobility and gentry, whoſe love of exerciſe, activity, courage, perſonal endowments, and commanding fortunes, would qualify them to take the lead: and yet, with all theſe high privileges, it was ſuffered to languiſh and almoſt periſh in their hands. For a long time it had few perſons who ſtood forth as its avowed promoters and protectors. The Duke of Newcaſtle honoured it with his practice, and greatly improved it with his knowledge. His treatiſe

tise on the subject is a proof of the vast science he possessed, though it is deficient in point of method and perspicuity, and abounds with tautology, and redundancy.

Sir William Hope presented his offering at the altar of horsemanship, and favoured the world with a translation of a French work, at that time much esteemed, and rendered still more valuable by the notes and additions of the translator. The Earl of Pembroke honoured the art, by publishing a treatise on "The Method of treating Horses;" and practising what he taught, he instructed the world both by precept and example.

Such was the state of horsemanship in this country, when his present majesty ascended the throne of his ancestors; from that hour the prospect has been brightening. Since that happy event, the art has made a rapid progress; public riding-houses have been opened, which are much encouraged and frequented. Several private menages have also been erected by the princes of the blood; some by the nobility and gentry; and, to crown all, his majesty caused one to be erected for his own particular use; where, in his own person, he cultivates, protects, and honours the art in the most distinguished manner.

Even her majesty, merely as an *amateur* of the business of the turf, has graciously condescended to give a plate of one hundred guineas at Chelmsford; the last allowed by any queen since the demise of Anne.

The patronage of equestrianism, under the present reign, has evidently surpassed every preceding period: the taste of the English for racing has communicated itself to France, and even to America. The rapid steeds are now beheld contending for the prize on the *Plains des Sablons*. The *ci-devant* Duke of Orleans, by whose example the dress of the English jockey was first adopted in France, delights exceedingly in equestrian exercises and diversions. In many of our theatrical entertainments, feats of horsemanship are introduced, and not without the loudest plaudits of the audience; so universally prevalent is the present taste in favour of the noble quadruped, whose history we have attempted to investigate.

With singular pleasure we congratulate the world on the institution of the Veterinary College: a concise account of which we have given in our First Number. From the ingenuity of the plan, and the very respectable names of the numerous patrons and subscribers, we expect much, and trust we shall not be disappointed.

Observations *on the* Danger *of* Hunting.

(From Beckford's *Thoughts upon Hunting.)*

To those who may think the danger which attends upon hunting, a great objection to the pursuit of it, I must beg leave to observe, that the accidents which are occasioned by it are very few. I will venture to say, that more bad accidents happen to shooters in one year, than to those who follow hounds in seven. You will remind me, perhaps, of the death of Tavistock, and the fall of Deerhurst; but do accidents never happen on the road? The most famous huntsman and bold-
est

est rider of his time, after having hunted a pack of hounds for several years unhurt, lost his life at last by a fall from his horse, as he was returning home. A surgeon of my acquaintance has assured me, that in thirty years practice in a sporting country, he had not once an opportunity of setting a bone for a sportsman, though ten packs of hounds were kept in the neighbourhood. This gentleman surely must have been much out of luck, or hunting cannot be so dangerous as it is thought. Besides, they are all timid animals that we pursue, nor is there any danger in attacking them. They are not like the furious beasts of the *Gevaudan*, which, as a French author informs us, an army of twenty thousand French chasseurs were sent in vain to kill.

Beckf. Th. 352.

The COCKNEY SPORTSMAN.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM a great lover of hunting and shooting, *and all that*, and *ven* I saw your advertisement about a new Magazine of gaming, and cricketing and hunting, and hawking, and *all the whole kit of them*, I said, *says* I to myself, I have a *monstrous* good mind to take it in—what's a shilling; I don't *walue* a shilling. I mentioned it to my *vife*; but, says my *vife*, *says she*, you had better keep your money in your pocket. What do you know about hunting!—Then I *up* and told her that I was resolved to take it in, and to learn cocking and fishing, and archery, and *puggleism* and *what not*.

Accordingly, one morning what should I do but go to Mr. *Veble's*, and buy a Sporting Magazine; and I have since read it over, and over, and over, till I believe I have got it all by *art*.

The Magazine gives such a *logium* upon dogs, that I almost *vished* myself a dog to have so good a *carritter*.

But though the book is right in the *main*, he is wrong about setting dogs.--He says, *as how*, "Three species of dogs only are capable of receiving the proper instruction, and of being *trained*—These are the smooth pointer, the spaniel, and the rough pointer."—That's all he knows about the matter!—If he had *axed* me, I would have told him *all about it*.—You must know then, that I have a brace of the best pointers going, and they are of my own *training*, and, *though I say it*, they have had a fininished *edication*. One of them is a bull-bitch, and the other is a dog between a Dutch pug and a mastiff.

I mean to take a day's diversion next Wednesday afternoon, and if any of you are inclined to accompany me, I'll shew you what sport is. My dogs, I allow, are not taught to point at partridges, but they will stand well at sparrows, robins, and green-finches. Being a citizen of London, I am qualified to kill such sort of game *vithin* the bills. I generally have *purdigious* good divertion about Cold Bath Fields, and the back of Montague House: sometimes, indeed, I *wenture* as far as *Vite Conduit House*, and the Back-Lane, Islington. If I don't hear from you to the contrary, I shall expect to see you at my slaughter house at the time appointed.

Your's, &c.

TIMOTHY TRIG.

Honey Lane Market,
Dec. 20, 1792.

P. S.

P. S. A club of us sportsmen *be* going to raise a pack of fox-dogs by subscription; but if Renard goes out of the bills of motality he will spoil our sport, as we cannot follow him, unless a new game law is passed, making it death for him to be seen out of the *Rules*.—I *likes* your Magazine wonderfully.

The Miraculous Draught *of* Fishes.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

YOU more than hint, in your last number, that huntsmen and fishermen are some of the greatest liars under the canopy of heaven; and that we may not entertain a doubt of the truth of your assertion, you quote the authority of his Majesty's poet laureat. But with all due deference to Mr. Pye, I think I can *create* facts as well as any huntsman or fisherman in the universe. I confess, indeed, that my propensity for embellishing, sometimes leads me into hobbles; and though well skilled in the science of invention, I find myself hard set to lie myself out again with a becoming grace.

Among my friends, my habit is so well known, that were I to deal out calumny and defamation by wholesale, I should never hear any more of it; and those who had been the objects of my imputed crimes, could not possibly suffer any diminution of character or reputation: every thing from me is perfectly innocent among my friends and neighbours, because not a tittle of it is believed. This is a very comfortable consideration, gentlemen, for a man who has no malignity in his composition. As truth has not charms sufficient to attract me, I would much rather be thought a notorious liar than injure the character of a worthy person by being thought a man of veracity.

Still, however, as my imagination is fertile, it ever will be productive; regardless of consequences, I drive on, and generally have something new for the entertainment of those with whom I associate. But, though I have no desire to check the exuberance of my fancy, I am grown more systematical in my lying, than I was a few years ago: I have made a resolution never to exercise my creative talents to the disadvantage of any individual; for the future they shall be employed only on general topics, and then no person can be a sufferer by my embellishments. But I cannot give up my favourite amusement, for I shall be the dullest fellow upon earth, were I to confine myself to mere matter of fact. I wish, however, that young embellishers would take warning by my example, and therefore hope you will favour this epistle with a place; but I am too old a sinner against truth ever to be brought to reformation.

As a colateral support of part of the assertion of the laureat, give me leave to relate a case in point—Happening lately to be in the company of some anglers, who had no aversion to a little exaggeration, I was afraid I should have been outdone at my own weapons. One of them declared (and his declarations were accompanied with the most solemn asseverations) that on the 20th of November, 1792, he caught three hundred and sixty-five barbel in one hour, fifty seven minutes, and nineteen seconds;

and that the ſmalleſt of them weighed ſix pounds, thirteen ounces and five pennyweights. He appealed to two of his companions, Simon Stretch, and Matthew Magnify, reſpecting the particulars of his narrative, who confirmed the ſtory upon oath. I expreſſed my aſtoniſhment, but was not ſo ungenteel as even to hint a doubt of the veracity of the angler. I like to do as I would be done by.—I have a pleaſure in *aſtoniſhing* my hearers, but they offend me if they ſeem to refuſe me *credit*

Thinking I had got my match, I was determined to exert myſelf, and, if poſſible, carry off the laurel. I can readily admit, ſaid I, (addreſſing myſelf to the marvellous fiſherman) the truth of your narrative——there's nothing extraordinary in it—greater things are done every day!—I had much finer ſport a few days ago at Hampton, and ſuch kind of ſport as cannot often be expected; with only a ſingle bait, compoſed of a ſhred of ſcarlet cloth, I took two hundred and ſixty-three of the fineſt turbot that ever my eyes beheld!—"Turbot, Sir!"—exclaimed my opponent—"Turbot in the Thames, off Hampton!" I accuſed him of rudeneſs, in not giving credit to my tale, after I had been ſo complaiſant as to ſwallow all his barbel: and added, that over and above the two hundred and ſixty-three turbot, I had taken from the boſom of the Thames, on the very ſame day, with only one rod and line, three hundred and twenty-two herrings, beſides a very large quantity of mackrel, ſoals, and whitings. The barbel catcher acknowledged me to be his ſuperior, and without expreſſing any further doubts, *gave it in*, declaring I was the victor.

If I can confine myſelf to this kind of magnifying, I may be able to paſs through life without making any more enemies; and, though not a perfectly innocent character, I ſhall be a harmleſs one, I am not vain of my creative faculties, but I think I can catch as many fiſh as any of the angling editors of your Magazine, and am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

MARMADUKE MARVEL.

Eel-Pye-Houſe,
Lea-Bridge.

P. S. I am concerned that the worthy baronet of whom the laureat makes ſuch honourable mention is no more; I ſhould have been happy in the acquaintance of a man of ſuch wonderfully inventive talents.

LETTER II.
ON HUNTING.

The requiſite QUALIFICATIONS *of a* HUNTSMAN *and* WHIPPER-IN.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN a former epiſtle, which you did me the honour to inſert in your truly valuable Miſcellany, I acquainted you with my intention of furniſhing you with a regular ſyſtem of Hunting, and began with obſervations upon ſcent: in this ſecond letter, which your condeſcenſion has induced me to trouble you with, I mean to expatiate on the neceſſary qualifications and perfections of a huntſman and whipper-in, by way of introduction to a diverſion in which they are the principal performers.

It

It is no uncommon practice among our young 'squires, to take the first wide-throated attendant that offers his service, and make him his huntsman; imagining the green coat will qualify him for the office: but certainly no one is fit for it who is not born with a natural cast and readiness of mind, and has not improved those talents by long study, observation, and experience.

Peter Beckford, Esq. in his Thoughts on Hunting, makes it appear that a good huntsman must be an amiable as well as an accomplished character.—"A good huntsman," says he, "should be *young*, *strong*, *active*, *bold*, and enterprising; fond of the diversion, and indefatigable in the pursuit of it: he should be *sensible* and *good-tempered*: he ought also to be *sober*; he should be *exact*, *civil*, and *cleanly*; he should be a good horseman, and a good groom; his voice should be strong and clear, and he should have an eye so quick as to perceive which of his hounds carries the scent when all are running; and should have so excellent an ear as always to distinguish the foremost hounds when he does not see them. He should be quiet, *patient*, and *without conceit*. Such are the excellencies which constitute a good huntsman: he should not, however, be too fond of displaying them till necessity calls them forth. He should let his hounds alone whilst they *can hunt*, and he should have *genius* to assist them *when they cannot*."

It is well known that the conquest of a hare, like that of an enemy, does not attend on vigorous attacks or pursuits, but there are a hundred accidents to which the success of the field is obnoxious, and which ought always to be in the head of the huntsman; if he would come off with glory.

A huntsman must not forget that a hare has her particular play; that, however that play is occasioned or changed according to the variation of wind and weather, the weight of the air, the nature of the ground, and the degrees of eagerness with which she is pursued. Nor is he to be unmindful of the numerous accidents she may meet with in her way, to turn her out of her course—to cover her flight—to quicken her speed, or to furnish her with an opportunity of new devices. It is not enough to have a general knowledge of these things before the game is started; but in the heat of action, when most tempted to be in raptures with the melody of the cry, and the expectation of success; at every step he should calmly observe the alterations of the soil—the position of the wind—the time of the year; and no less take notice with what speed she is driven—how far she is likely to keep on forward—or to turn short behind: whether she has not been met by passengers—frightened by curs—intercepted by sheep; whether an approaching storm—a rising wind—a sudden blast of the sun—the going off of the frost—the repetition of foiled ground—the decay of her own strength, or any other probable turn of affairs.

Other things are equally necessary to be remembered by the huntsman, as the particular quality and character of each dog; whether the present leaders are not apt to over-run it; which are most inclined to stand upon the double: which are to be depended on in the highway, on the

the ploughed ground, or a bare turf, in an uncertain ſcent, in the croſſing of freſh game, through a flock of ſheep, upon the foil or ſtole-back. The ſize and ſtrength of the hare will alſo make a difference; nor muſt the hounds themſelves be followed ſo cloſely, or ſo loudly cheriſhed when freſh and vigorous, as after they have run off their ſpeed and mettle, and begin to be tired.

A young huntſman, when the ſcent lies well, ſhould always keep himſelf pretty far behind. At ſuch a time, eſpecially if it be againſt the wind, it is impoſſible for the poor hare to hold it forward; nor has ſhe any trick or refuge for her life, but to ſtop ſhort by the way, and, when all are paſſed, to ſteal immediately back, which frequently occaſions an irrecoverable fault in the midſt of the warmeſt ſport and expectations; and is the beſt trick the poor hare has for her life in ſcenting weather; whereas if the huntſman were not too forward, he would have the advantage of ſeeing her ſteal off, and turning her aſide, or more probably the pleaſure of the dogs returning and thruſting her up in view.

It often happens that the fleet dog is the favourite, though it would be much better if he was hanged, or exchanged. Be a dog ever ſo good, in his own nature, he is not good in that pack which is too ſlow for him. There is generally work enough for every one of the train, and every one ought to bear his part; but this the heavy ones cannot do, if they are out of breath by the unproportioned ſpeed of a light-heeled leader. For it is not enough that they are able to keep up, which a true hound will labour hard for, but he muſt be able to do it with eaſe; with retention of breath and ſpirits, and with his tongue at command. It muſt never be expected that the indentures of the hare can be well covered, or her doubles ſtruck off, (nor is the ſport worth a farthing) if the harriers run yelping in a long ſtring, like deer or fox-hounds.

Sportſmen ſhould hang up every liar and chanter, without ſparing even thoſe that are ſilly and trifling, without noſe or ſagacity. It is common in many kennels to keep ſome for their muſic or beauty, but this is extremely wrong. It is a certain maxim, that dogs which do no good, muſt certainly do much harm; they ſerve only to foil the ground, and confound the ſcent; to ſcamper before and interrupt their betters in the moſt difficult points. And long experience authoriſes me to affirm, that four or five couple, all good and truſty hounds, will do more execution than thirty or forty, where a third of them are eager and headſtrong, and, like coxcombs among men, noiſy in doing nothing.

To join with ſtrangers is an effectual method to ſpoil and debauch the ſtauncheſt hounds, to turn the beſt-mettled into mad-headed gallopers, liars, and chatterers; and to put them on nothing but out-running their rivals, and over-running the ſcent. The emulation of leading (as well in dogs as their maſters) has been the abſolute ruin of many a good cry. Nor are ſtrange huntſmen more deſirable than ſtrange companions; for as the ſkill and exiſtence of theſe animals conſiſt in uſe and habit, they ſhould always be accuſtomed to the ſame voice, the ſame notes or hallowing, and the ſame

same terms of chiding, cherishing, pressing, or recalling; nor should the country fellows be allowed, in their transports, to extend their throats.

Change of game should be avoided, but many sportsmen would think it a hardship to have nothing to kill when hares are out of season: it is, however, certain, that the best harriers are those which know no other.

Mr. Beckford, speaking on this subject, says, he always thought a huntsman a happy man; his office is so pleasing, and at the same time so flattering; we pay him for that which diverts him, and he is enriched by his greatest pleasure *; nor is a General, after a victory, more proud than a huntsman who returns with his fox's head.

I shall finish my remarks on the necessary qualifications for hunting, with an anecdote related by the gentleman abovenamed: "I have heard, that a certain Duke, who allowed no vails to his servants, asked his huntsman what he generally made of his field-money; and gave him what he asked instead of it: this went on very well for some time, till at last the huntsman desired an audience:—— *Your Grace*, said he, *is very generous, and gives me more than ever I got for field-money in my life*; *yet I come to beg a favour of your Grace: that you would let me take field-money again*; *for I have not half the pleasure now in killing a fox that I had before.*"

Permit me, gentlemen, before I conclude this long epistle, to say something on the perfections and duty required of a whipper-in. He should be attentive and obedient to the huntsman; and, as his horse will probably have most to do, the lighter he is the better: but if he be a good horseman, the objection of his weight will be sufficiently overbalanced. He should always maintain to the huntsman's halloo, and stop such hounds as divide from it.

When stopped, he should get forward with them after the huntsman.

He must always be contented to act an under part, except when circumstances require that he should act otherwise; and the moment they cease, he must not fail to resume his former station. When the huntsman cannot be up with the hounds, the whipper-in should; in which case it is the business of the huntsman to bring on the tail hounds along with him.

Fearing the length of this epistle should exhaust too much of your time and patience, I take the liberty of subscribing myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ACASTUS.

P. S. Where there are two whippers-in, the first should be considered as a second huntsman, and should have nearly the same good qualities. When whippers-in are left at liberty to act as they shall think right, they are much less confined than the huntsman, who must follow his hounds; and consequently they have greater scope to exert their genius, if they have any.

* The *field-money*, which is collected at the death of a fox.

Bishop LATIMER'S SERMON, *recommending* ARCHERY.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will probably oblige many of your readers, by inserting the following extract from

from the fixth fermon of Bifhop Latimer; which will fhow how great an advocate he was for archery, even in the pulpit. It was preached before the king; and, after condemning the vices of the age, this prelate thus introduces the fubject of archery: "The arte of fhutinge hath ben in tymes paft much efteemed in this realme; it is a gyft of God, that he hath given us to excell all other nations wythall. It hath beene Goddes inftrumente, whereby he hath gyven us manye victories agaynfte oure enemyes. But nowe we have taken up horyng in townes, infteade of fhutinge in the fyeldes. A wonderous thynge, that fo excellente a gyft of God fhoulde be fo lytle efteemed. I defire you, my lordes, even as you love honoure and glorye of God, and intende to remove his indignacion, let there be fent fourth fome proclimacion, fome fharpe proclimacion, to the Juftices of Peace, for they do not thyr dutye. Juftices now be no Juftices: ther be many good actes for thys matter already. Charge them upon their allegiance, that thys fingular benefit of God may be practifed; and that it be not turned into bollying, and gloffyng, and horing, wythin the townes; for they be negligente in executyng thefe lawes of fhutinge. In my tyme, my poore father was as diligent to teach me to fhute, as to learne any other thynge; and fo I thinke other menne dyd thyr children. He taught me howe to drawe, how to lay my bodye in my bowe, and not to draw wyth ftrength of armes, as other nacions do, but wyth ftrength of bodye. I had my bowes bought me according to my age and ftrength, as I encreafed in them; for my bowes were made bigger and bigger: for men fhall never fhute well, except they be brought up in it. It is a goodly arte, a holefome kynde of exercife, and much commended in phifike. Marcilius Sicinus, in his boke *de triplici vita*, (it is a greate while fins I red hym nowe); but I remember he commendeth thys kynde of exercife, and fayth, that it wreftleth agaynft many kyndes of difeafes. In the reverence of God, let it be continued. Let a proclamacion go furth, charging the Juftices of Peace that they fee fuch actes and ftatutes kept, as were made for thys purpofe." *Latimer's Serm. black letter*, 12mo. 1549.

ORIGIN *and* ANTIQUITY *of the* GAME *of* CHESS.

AS we have treated on the antiquity and progrefs of many of the fubjects of which our publication is compofed, by way of introduction to their refpective doctrines, we cannot omit a concife introductory preamble to the game of chefs.

If enquiry be made into the antiquity of this game, it will be found to have been of Indian invention, though of uncertain date; and that it was afterwards carried into Perfia, about the middle of the fixth century. The Perfians are fuppofed to have taught it to the Arabians, with whom it probably travelled weftward, when they fpread themfelves over Africa, Spain, and other countries, under the appellation of Saracens and Moors.

William the Conqueror, who was himfelf a famous chefs-player, is faid to have brought this game into England; though others mention the time of the

Crufades.

Crusades. It is a game of the highest repute in many nations, though somewhat varied in its method of being played. It originated in the camp; and its origin was intimately connected with military ideas: many of which, however, are less apparent at present, owing to the changes that have been made in the names and figures of the pieces.

If any deviation from the primitive purity of chess, as an innocent and entertaining pastime, be attempted to be traced, it will be found equally spotless in its present execution, as in its first invention; since, being adapted to the disinterested notions of martial fame and honour, it disdains pecuniary rewards, and its views of conquest are for the glory of victory alone. If enquiry be made into the nature of the game, it consists in the exertion of pure skill, and deep, solid judgment: being neither subject to chance, nor capable of fraud. If attention be paid to the eagerness of its pursuit, it will be found, that, notwithstanding it is devoid of all manner of interest, it is followed up with as much avidity as if thousands were depending on the event.

Chess may justly be deemed a truly noble game, and deserving the attention of those great personages who are recorded to have excelled in its practice. The only objection that seems to lie against it, as a mere pastime, is this; that it requires too much thought and study to answer the purposes of relaxation) (as the mind should, on such occasions, be amused without any fatigue or exertion of its powers. For this reason, chess has been styled a philosophic game, fit only to be played by an Archimedes with a Newton.

A DIGEST *of the* LAWS *concerning* GAME.

(Continued from page 65.)

THE general qualification act of 22 and 23 *C.* 2, *c.* 25, after excepting *the son and heir apparent of an esquire, adds, or other person of higher degree.* In the order of precedence, next below knights, and their sons, and above esquires, the heralds rank colonels, serjeants at law, and doctors in the three learned professions. 1 *Blackst.* 405.

But a diploma from St. Andrew's in Scotland, appointing a person doctor of physic, does not give him a qualification to kill game, under the 22 and 23 *C.* 2, *c.* 25, as in the case of Jones *v.* Smart, *M.* 26, G. 3. This was an action to recover a penalty for killing game, by 5 and 9 *Anne*, not being duly qualified. The question was, whether a diploma from St. Andrew's in Scotland, appointing the defendant doctor of physic, gave him a qualification under 22 and 23 *C.* 2. *c.* 25, to kill game? *Conste* argued on behalf of the plaintiff, and *Erskine* in reply. The Court took time to consider, and afterwards delivered their opinion *seriatim.*—*Lord Mansfield,* " This is an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for using a a gun for the purpose of killing game, not being qualified. The case states, that the defendant rested his justification upon a diploma from St. Andrew's in Scotland conferring on him the degree of doctor of physic. Two objections have been raised: first, That under the diploma, the defendant had the same rights and privileges conferred upon him, as are acquired by a degree bestowed by the English universities. Secondly, That doctors in the learned professions are of higher degree

degree than an esquire, and therefore, by the 22 and 23 *C.* 2, are exempted from the penalties of the game laws. The statute of the 22 and 23 *C.* 2, has these words, "other than the son and heir apparent of an esquire, or other person of higher degree." For the defendant it has been contended, that "other person of higher degree," relates to the esquire himself, and means that a person of higher degree than an esquire is qualified; whereas on the other side, it is contended that it means "other than the son and heir apparent of an esquire, or the son or any other person of higher degree." It is certain that absurd consequences may seem to follow from giving a privilege to the son, which the father has not, but the question is, Has the statute done it or not? I wish to have the general point determined, because of the consequences. I am satisfied on the other ground, that there is not a colour for saying that the defendant is qualified by the act of Union: it is true, indeed, that by the fourth article of that act, the Scotch have the same general privilege as the English, but then they must have the same qualifications, otherwise they come not within the same description: for the general article which declares there shall be a communication of all privileges, can only mean such as are of a general nature. A burgess of London is endued with certain privileges to which a burgess of Edinburgh has no claim: so in every case where a privilege is of a qualified nature, it must be understood with that qualification. A doctor of the English universities may become a member of the college of physicians, may plead in Doctors Commons, and has various other privileges from which a Scotch doctor, as such, is excluded: the qualification, therefore, must be from Oxford or Cambridge. In like manner, the statute allowing men of certain degrees to have certain dispensations for holding two livings, necessarily refer to such degrees only as are obtained in an English university; for the church of Scotland is different from ours, and admits not of the same rules; therefore, whatever rank the defendant may hold by courtesy, he is not in point of law to be considered as a doctor to this purpose."

Willes, J. Differed in opinion from the rest of the court.

Ashhurst, J. "The game laws are to be considered as positive rules, rather than as founded on reason; therefore it is safer to adopt what they have *actually said*, than to suppose what they *meant to say*. Though by the statute of *Jac.* 1. rank, as well as property, gave a qualification; yet under this statute of *C.* 2, a man can only be qualified by means of property; but, said the legislature, the heir apparent, who is in the line of succession, shall likewise be qualified, from a supposition that the esquire was so already. According to which construction, I cannot think that it was in their intention purposely to exclude the father, but in fact they have done it; and the matter is put out of all doubt by the statute of James, which expressly excludes him: and so does the statute of *C.* 2 as effectually, in my opinion. The blunder has been adopted, perhaps, without meaning; this appears to me from the wording of the clause, for it should seem strange that in fixing the qualifications, they should begin with property, then go to a derivative qualification,

and then return to a very large description of original ones, namely, quality and degree. It is not necessary to say any thing on the other hand; if it were, I should agree with my lord.

Buller, *J.* Concurred: judgment for the plaintiff. *Durnf.* and *East.* 1. 44.

Unqualified PERSONS *keeping* DOGS, ENGINES, *&c. or having* GAME, *in their Custody.*

By the said statute of 22 and 23 *C.* 2. *c.* 25, it is enacted, That the game-keeper, or any other person (authorised by warrant under the hand and seal of any justice of the peace) may, in the day-time, search the houses, out-houses, or other places of any person prohibited by this act to keep or use the same, as upon good ground shall be suspected to have, or keep in his custody any guns, bows, greyhounds, setting dogs, ferrets, coney dogs, or other dogs to destroy hares or conies, hays, tramels, or other nets, lowbels, harepipes, snares or other engines; and the same, and every or any of them to seize, detain, and keep, to and for the use of the lord of the manor, or otherwise to cut in pieces and destroy, as things by this act prohibited to be kept by persons of their degree. *s.* 2.

And the 4 and 5 *W.* *c.* 23, enacts that, If any person not qualified shall keep or use any bows, greyhounds, setting dogs, ferrets, coneydogs, hays, lurchers, nets, tunnels, lowbels, hare pipes, snares, or other instruments, for destruction of fish, fowl, or other game; and shall not give an account before a justice, to the satisfaction of such justice, how he came by the same; or shall not in some convenient time (to be appointed by such justice) produce the party of whom he bought the same, or some other credible person to depose upon oath such sale thereof, he shall for every offence, forfeit not less than 5s. nor more than 20s. half to the informer, and half to the poor, by distress; and for want of distress, the offender shall be committed to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding one month, nor less than ten days, there to be whipped and kept to hard labour: and if any person so charged with the said offence, shall not, before the justice, give such evidence of his innocence as aforesaid, he shall be convicted thereof in the same manner as the person first charged therewith; and so from person to person till the first offender be discovered. *s.* 3.

And by the same statute, All lords of manors, or any persons authorised by them as game-keepers, may, within their manors, oppose and resist such offender, in the night time, in the same manner as if the fact had been committed within any ancient chase, park, or warren inclosed. *Same stat.* *s.* 4.

By the same statute, *s.* 7. No *certiorari* shall be allowed to remove any conviction or other proceeding for any matter in this act, unless the party against whom such conviction shall be made, shall first become bound to the prosecutor in 50l. with such sureties as the justice shall think fit, to pay within a month after the conviction confirmed, or *procedendo* granted, full costs and charges; and in default thereof, the justice shall proceed to the execution of the conviction.

The 5 *Ann*, *c.* 14. enacts, That if any person not qualified by the laws of this realm so to do, shall keep

keep or uſe any greyhounds, ſetting dogs, hays, lurchers, tunnels, or any other engine to kill or deſtroy the game, and ſhall be thereof convicted, on the *oath of one or more credible witneſſes*, before one juſtice, he ſhall forfeit 5l. half to the informer, and half to the poor of the pariſh where the offence was committed, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale; and for want of diſtreſs, the offender ſhall be ſent to the houſe of correction for three months for the firſt offence, and for every other offence four months.

In the caſe of *K. v. Gage*, *H.* 9, *G.* 2. The defendant was convicted on this ſtatute of 5 *Ann*, *c.* 14, for uſing a greyhound in killing four hares, whereby he forfeited 20l. *Reeve* excepted to the conviction, that the act of parliament had only given the juſtices juriſdiction to convict *upon the oath of one or more credible witneſſes*, whereas this was upon *his own confeſſion*, which he inſiſted the juſtices had no power to take, and it follows in the act, that the perſon ſo convicted, which word *ſo*, is relative to the former method *by oath of one or more credible witneſſes:* and he put the common caſe upon the removal of a poor perſon, which muſt be upon complaint of the churchwardens or overſeers, the juſtices having juriſdiction only in that manner. But, by the court—The conviction muſt be confirmed. The intent of mentioning the *oath of one or more witneſſes*, was only to direct the juſtices that they ſhould not convict on leſs evidence: ſuppoſe the confeſſion had not been before the juſtices, but before two witneſſes who had ſworn it, that would be convicting him on the oaths of witneſſes, and yet the evidence would not be ſo ſtrong as this. By the civil law, confeſſions are eſteemed the higheſt evidence; and in ſome caſes, though there are a hundred witneſſes, the party is tortured to confeſs. Here the juſtices had better evidence than the oath of any ſingle witneſs, and it is a monſtrous thing to ſay, that a better ſort of evidence ſhall not do. *Eyre, J.* thought there was no occaſion to carry this act of parliament ſo far, the 22 and 23 *C.* 2, *c.* 25, giving power to convict for this offence *upon confeſſion*, with a different penalty; and it ought to have been a conviction upon that ſtatute. The conviction was confirmed. *Str.* 546.

[*To be continued.*]

Sporting Anecdotes *of the preſent* King *of* Naples.

THE greateſt part of kings, whatever may be thought of them after their death, have the good fortune to be repreſented, at ſome period of their lives, (generally at the beginning of their reigns) as the greateſt and moſt virtuous of mankind.

They are never compared to characters of leſs dignity than Solomon, Alexander, Cæſar, or Titus: and the compariſon uſually concludes to the advantage of the living monarch. They differ in this as in many other particulars, from thoſe of the moſt diſtinguiſhed genius and exalted merit among their ſubjects, that the fame of the latter, if any awaits them, ſeldom arrives at its meridian till many years after their death; whereas the glory of the former is at its fulleſt ſplendour during their lives; and moſt of them have the ſatisfaction of hearing all their

their praiſes with their own ears. Each particular monarch, taken ſeparately, is, or has been, conſidered as a ſtar of great luſtre, yet any number of them taken without ſelection, and placed in the hiſtorical gallery, add little to its brightneſs, and are often contemplated with diſguſt.

When we have occaſion to mention kings in general, the expreſſion certainly does not awaken a recollection of the moſt amiable or moſt deſerving part of the human ſpecies: and tyranny in no country is puſhed ſo far as to conſtrain men to ſpeak of them, when we ſpeak in general terms, as if they were. It would revolt the feelings, and rouſe the indignation even of ſlaves. Full freedom is allowed therefore on this topic; and, under the moſt arbitrary government, if you chooſe to declaim on the imbecility, profligacy, or corruption of human nature, you may draw your illuſtrations from the kings of any country, provided you take them in groupes, and hint nothing to the detriment of the reigning monarch. But, when we talk of any one living ſovereign, we ſhould never allow it to eſcape from our memory, that he is wiſe, valiant, generous, and good.

We may have what opinion we pleaſe of the whole race of Bourbon; but it would be highly indecent to deny that the reigning king of Naples is a great prince. He has great activity of body, and a good conſtitution; he indulges in frequent relaxations from the cares of government and the fatigue of thinking, by hunting, and other exerciſes: and he never fails to acquire a very conſiderable degree of perfection in thoſe things to which he applies. He is very fond of reviewing his troops, and is perfectly maſter of the whole myſtery of the manual exerciſe. I have had the honour, oftener than once, (ſays the perſon who furniſhed us with this information), of ſeeing him exerciſe the different regiments which form the garriſon at Naples: he always gave the word of command with his own royal mouth, and with a preciſion which ſeemed to aſtoniſh the whole court.

This monarch is alſo a very excellent ſhot; his uncommon ſucceſs at this diverſion is ſaid to have rouſed the jealouſy of his late moſt Catholic Majeſty, who alſo valued himſelf on his ſkill as a markſman. The correſpondence between theſe two great perſonages often related to their favourite amuſement. A gentleman from Madrid informed me, that the late king, on ſome occaſion, read a letter which he had juſt received from his ſon at Naples, wherein he complained of his ill ſucceſs on a ſhooting party, having killed no more than *eighty birds in a day*; and the Spaniſh monarch, turning to his courtiers, ſaid, in a plaintive tone of voice, " My ſon laments that he has not killed more than *eighty* birds in one day, whereas I ſhould think myſelf the happieſt man in the world if I could kill forty."

Fortunate would it be for mankind, if the happineſs of their princes could be purchaſed at ſo eaſy a rate! and thrice fortunate for the generous people of Spain, if their monarch ſhould never be inclined to enter into a more ruinous war than that which the late king waged againſt the beaſts of the field, and the birds of the air.

His Neapolitan majeſty, as I am informed, poſſeſſes many other

other accomplishments: I particularise those only to which I have myself been a witness. No king in Europe is supposed to understand the game of billiards better. I had the pleasure of seeing him strike the most brilliant stroke that perhaps was ever struck by a crowned head. The ball of his antagonist was near one of the middle pockets, and his own in such a situation, that it was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. A person of less enterprise would have been contented with placing himself in a safe situation, at a small loss, and never have risked any offensive attempt against the enemy; but the difficulty and danger, instead of intimidating, seemed rather to animate the ambition of this prince. He summoned all his address; he estimated, with a mathematical eye, the angles at which the ball must fly off; and he struck it with an undaunted mind, and a steady hand. It rebounded obliquely from the opposite side-cushion to that at the end; from which it moved in a direct line towards the middle-pocket, which seemed to stand in gaping expectation to receive it. The hearts of the spectators beat thick as it rolled along; and they shewed, by the contortions of their faces and persons, how much they feared that it should move one hair-breadth in a wrong direction. I must here interrupt this important narrative, to observe that, when I talk of contortions, if you form your idea from any thing of that kind which you may have seen around an English billiard-table or bowling-green, you can have no just notion of those which were exhibited on this occasion: your imagination must triple the force and energy of every English grimace, before it can do justice to the nervous twist of an Italian countenance.—At length the royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow drove it off the plain. An universal shout of joy, triumph, and applause, burst from the beholders; but,

> O thoughtless mortals, ever blind to fate,
> Too soon dejected, and too soon elate!

the victorious ball, pursuing the enemy too far, shared the same fate, and was buried in the same grave with the vanquished. This fatal and unforeseen event seemed to make a deep impression on the minds of all who were witnesses to it; and will doubtless be recorded in the annals of the present reign, to be occasionally quoted by future poets and historians, as a striking instance of the instability of sublunary felicity.

SWAFFHAM COURSING SOCIETY.

Illustrated with a capital Engraving.

THE late Earl of Orford established the Swaffham Coursing Society in the year 1776, confining the number of members to the number of letters in the alphabet; and when any member dies, or wishes to retire, his place is always filled up by ballot, conformable to the rules of the society. On the decease of their late worthy founder, the members of this society unanimously agreed to purchase a silver cup, value twenty-five guineas, to be run for annually; and

Corbold Del. Cook Sculp.

Coursing at Swaffham.

Published Jan.y 1.st 1793. by J. Wheble, Warwick Square.

and it was then intended to paſs on from one to another, like the whip at Newmarket; but before ſtarting for it this year, it was agreed that the winner of the cup ſhould keep it; and that a new cup ſhould annually be purchaſed by the ſociety, to be run for in November. Judging that it would beſt diffuſe that reſpect they wiſhed to ſhew to the memory of their founder, by gracing the ſideboard of the different winners in different parts of the kingdom.—The winner of the firſt cup is remarkable for having ſtood foremoſt in his breed of greyhounds from the foundation of the ſociety; and we wiſh him health and ſpirit to enjoy the diverſion.

SWAFFHAM COURSING MEETING.

IGBOROUGH,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1792.

Mr. Standley's Granta againſt Mr. Tyſſen's Treaſure, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Denton's Needle won agſt Mr. Standley's Grogram, 1 gui.

Mr. Denton's Nimble againſt Mr. Standley's Graſshopper, 1 gui undecided.

Mr. Standley's Grace won againſt Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) November, 1 gui.

Mr. Nelthorpe's Kit-cat won againſt Mr. Micklethwaite's Jericho, 1 gui.

Mr. Daſhwood's Dwarf won againſt Mr. Nelthorpe's Kamtſchatka, 1 gui.

Mr. Hick's Lapwing won againſt Mr. Nelthorpe's Kate, 1 gui.

Mr. Standley's Granta won agſt Mr. Hicks's Laura, 1 gui.

WESTACRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Greyhounds entered for the Cup.

Mr. Tyſſen's Treaſure won againſt Mr. Cooper's X. B.

Mr. Standley's Glazier won againſt Mr. Whittington's Otranto.

Mr. Woodley's Warrant won againſt Mr. Denton's Nutcracker.

Mr. Hamond's Quickſet won againſt Marchioneſs Townſhend's Ebony.

Mr. Crowe's Sampſon won againſt Mr. Hand's Friday.

Mr. Parſon's Moneytrap won againſt Mr. Nelthorpe's Kitcat.

Mr. Sebright's Yacmilac won againſt Marquis Townſhend's Energy.

Mr. Holt's Buſtler won againſt Mr. Forby's Zeno.

MATCHES.

Mr. Tyſſen's three Puppies againſt Mr. James's three Puppies, off.

Mr. Hand's Friday againſt Mr. Tyſſen's Toy, off.

Mr. Tyſſen's Tontine againſt Mr. Forby's Zenobia, off.

Mr. Hand's Flirt won againſt Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nab, 1 and 2 bye.

Mr. Sebright's Young Cripple won againſt Mr. Tyſſen's Tontine, 1 gui.

Mr. Crowe's Swift againſt Mr. Denton's Noble, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Crowe's Snake, againſt Mr. Sebright's Yare, 1 gui undecided.

Mr. Sebright's Yarriet againſt Mr. Hand's Faſhion, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Hand's Fireaway won againſt Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Napper, 1 gui.

FORFEITS.

Mr. Sebright's Yolk to Mr. Hand's Faſhion. 1 gui and 1 bye.

Mr. Sebright's Yacmilac to Mr. Standley's Brindle Puppy, 1 gui. and 1 bye.

Mr. Sebright's Yoppa to Mr. Crowe's Sampſon, 1 gui, and 9 bye.

Mr. Denton's Norfolk to Mr. Crowe's Sable, 1 gui. and 1 bye.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nonſuch to Mr. Forby's Zigzag, 1 gui

Mr. Harboard's Puppy to Mr. Sebright's Puppy, 1 gui.

SMEE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Greyhounds for the Cup.

Mr. Standley's Glazier won againſt Mr. Crowe's Sampſon.

Mr. Tyſſen's Treaſure, won againſt Mr. Parſon's Moneytrap

Mr. Woodley's Warrant won againſt Mr. Hamond's Quickſet.

Mr. Sebright's Yacmilac won againſt Mr. Holt's Buſtler.

MATCHES.

Mr. Micklethwaite's Juno won againſt Mr. Standley's Graſshopper, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Micklethwaite's Jupiter againſt Mr. Standley's Gentleman, 1 and 1 bye undecided.

Mr. Sebright's Young Kitty againſt Mr. Tyſſen's (Hinton) Brindle Puppy, off.

Mr. Forby's Zechin won againſt Mr. Sebright's Yoppa, 1 gui.

Mr. Crowe's Simonet won againſt Mr. Denton's Nutcracker, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Crowe's Sluggard won againſt Mr. Denton's Nettle, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Hand's (Towgood, Frolick againſt Mr. Parſon's Moneytrap, off.

Mr. Hand's (Towgood) Freedom againſt Mr. Parſon's Magician, 1 and 1 bye, undecided.

Mr. Standley's Good-one againſt Mr. Crowe's Sarah, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Hand's Fireaway againſt Mr. Tyſſen's (Hinton) Threadneedle, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Maynard's Iff won againſt Mr. Crowe's Skinner, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Crowe's Suſanna won againſt Mr. Maynard's Ingram, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Crowe's Soft againſt Mr. Maynard's Inkle, 1 and 1 bye, undecided.

FORFEITS.

Mr. Micklethwaite's Jilt to Mr. Sebright's Yoppa, 1 and 9 bye.

Mr. Forby's Zaney, to Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nimble, 1 gui.

NARFORD.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Greyhounds for the Cup.

Mr. Woodley's Warrant won againſt Mr. Sebright's Yacmilac.

Mr. Tyſſen's Treaſure won againſt Mr. Standley's Glazier.

MATCHES.

Mr. Crowe's Sin won againſt Mr. Denton's Norfolk, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Denton's Needle won againſt Mr. Crowe's Satan, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Crowe's Sable againſt Mr. Forby's Zeno, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Crowe's Seagul won againſt Mr. Forby's Zaphne, 1 gui.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Napper againſt Mr. Cooper's X. C. 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Forby's Zechin againſt Mr. Cooper's X. B. 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Crowe's Swallow won againſt Mr. Standley's Grogram, 1 gui.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nancy againſt Mr. Tyſſen's Treaſure, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Whittington's Orlando won againſt Mr. Parſon's Marſk, 1 gui.

Mr.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) November against Mr. Standley's Grace, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Standley's Granta won against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nancy, 1 gui.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nell won against Mr. Parson's Matchless, 1 gui.

Mr. Sebright's Y. Cripple against Mr. Whittington's Optima, 1 and 1 bye undecided.

2d. *WESTACRE.*

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Greyhounds for the Cup.

Mr. Woodley's Warrant won against Mr. Tyssen's Treasure.

WARRANT WINS THE CUP.

MATCHES.

Mr. Standley's Grasshopper won against Mr. Tyssen's Truth, 1 gui.

Mr. Crowe's Seagul won against Mr. Denton's Notable, 1 and 1 bye.

Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nell against Mr. Parson's Matchless, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Standley's Giantess against Mr. Sebright's Y. Cripple, off.

Mrs. Coke's Minx won against Mr. Sebright's Yarrier, 1 gui.

Mrs. Coke's Wousky won against Mr. Hand's Fashion, 1 gui.

Mr. Crowe's Sin won against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nonsuch, 1 and 2 bye.

Mr. Crowe's Scourge against Mr. Standley's Gust, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Hand's (Towgood) Freedom won against Mr. Standley's Gentleman, 1 gui.

Mr. Woodley's Wiff against Mr. Standley's Grenadier, 1 and 1 bye, undecided.

Mr. Sebright's Yare against Mr. Crowe's (Brown) Streamer, 1 and 1 bye, undecided.

Mr. Crowe's Sable against Mr. Hand's Friday, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Micklethwaite's Jupiter against Mr. Hand's Flirt, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Micklethwaite's Jupiter against Marquis Townshend's Eclipse, off.

FORFEITS.

Mr. Denton's Noble to Mr. Crowe's Susanna, 1 and 1 bye.

2d *SMEE,*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Forby's Zaphne won against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nancy, 1 gui.

Mr. Forby's Zeal against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nimble, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Forby's Zealot won against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Noble, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Sebright's Yare against Mr. Standley's Giantess, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Sebright's Yoppa against Mr. Standley's Good-one, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Standley's Granta against Mr. Tyssen's Tontine, 1 gui. undecided.

Mr. Cooper's X. C. against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Napper, 1 gui. off.

Mr. Forby's Zeno won against Mr. Denton's (Pottinger) Nell, 1 gui.

The LAWS *to be observed in* COURSING.

THE following were established by the Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were subscribed to by the chief gentry, and thence held authentic.

1. That

1. That he that is chosen fewterrer, or that lets loose the greyhounds, shall receive the greyhounds matched to run together into his leash, as soon as he comes into the field, and follow next to the hare-finder, or he who is to start the hair, until he come unto the form; and no horseman or footman is to go before, or on any side, but directly behind, for the space of about forty yards.

2. You ought not to course a hare with more than a brace of greyhounds.

3. The hare-finder ought to give the hare three so-hos, before he puts her from her form or seat, that the dogs may gaze about and attend her starting.

4. They ought to have twelve score yards law before the dogs are loosed, unless there be danger of loosing her.

5. The dog that gives the first turn, if after that there be neither cote, slip, or wrench, wins the wager.

6. If one dog gives the first turn, and the other bears the hare, he that bears the hare shall win the wager.

7. A go-by, or bearing the hare, is accounted equivalent to two turns.

8. If neither dog turns the hare, he that leads last to the covert wins.

9. If one dog turns the hare, serves himself, and turns her again, it is as much as a cote, and a cote is esteemed two turns.

10. If all the course be equal, he that bears the hare shall win; and if he be not born, the course shall be adjudged dead.

11. If a dog takes fall in a course, and yet performs his part, he may challenge the advantage of a turn more than he gave.

12. If a dog turns the hare, serves himself, and gives divers cotes, and yet in the end stand still in the field, the other dog, if he turns home to the covert, although he gives no turn, shall be adjudged to win the wager.

13. If by misfortune a dog be rid over in his course, the course is void; and to say the truth, he that did the mischief ought to make reparation for the damage.

14. If a dog gives the first and last turn, and there be no other advantage betwixt them, he that gives the odd turn shall win.

15. A cote is when the greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.

16. A cote serves for two turns, and two trippings or jerkins for a cote: and if she turneth not right about, she only wrencheth.

17. If there be no other cotes given between a brace of greyhounds, but that the one of them serves the other as turning, then he that gives the hare most turns wins the wager. And if one gives as many turns as the other, then he that beareth the hare wins the wager.

18. Sometimes the hare doth not turn, but wrench; for she is not properly said to turn, except she turns as it were round, and two wrenches stand for a turn.

19. He that comes in first to the death of the hare, takes her up, and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the dogs, and cleanses their month from the wool, is adjudged to have the hare for his pains.

20. Those that are judges of the leash must give their judgment presently, before they depart the field.

A LAW CASE *concerning* HORSE RACING.

BY the 13 *G.* 2, *c.* 19. it is enacted, (among other things) That no plate, prize, sum of money

money, or other thing ſhall be run for, or advertiſed or proclaimed to be run for, that is not of the real and intrinſic value of fifty pounds, or upwards.

But 25l. on each ſide is deemed a match for 50l. though the ſum of 5l. was given by one of the parties to procure the bet; as in the caſe of *Ridmead* and *Gale*, *E.* 9, *G.* 3. An action of covenant was brought upon articles to run a horſe match. The argument was, that each ſhould ſtart his mare, and if either of them ſhould refuſe or neglect, he ſhould forfeit 25l. to the other. It was therefore a match for 25l. each ſide, play or pay; but the plaintiff was to pay the defendant 5l. before-hand as a conſideration to induce him to make the match: The defendant afterwards refuſed to run the match; in conſequence of which the plaintiff brought this action againſt him for the 25l. and aſſigned the breach of covenant in the defendant not ſtarting the mare. The cauſe was tried before Mr. Baron Perrot, who conſidered it as a match for 50l. and directed a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty to move in arreſt of judgment. A motion in arreſt of judgment was accordingly made, and, after ſome altercation whether this affair came within the ſtatutes of gaming, the matter was reduced to this ſingle queſtion. Whether this was a match for 50l. or for leſs than 50l.? If for leſs than 50l. it is prohibited by the 13 *G.* 2, *c.* 19.—For the defendant it was argued, that the match was only for 25l. as neither party could loſe more than that ſum; or, at the utmoſt, a match for 45l. the total of both ſums riſqued amounting to no more, for there was no riſque remaining upon the 5l. The court took a few days to conſider this buſineſs: after which Lord Mansfield declared they were all of opinion, that this was a match for 50l. though the ſtakes were unequal, of which the plaintiff contributed 30l. and the defendant 20l. that is, they ſtaked after the proportion of three to two. *Burr. Manſf.* 2432.

Ancient City Sporting.

To the Editors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

Gentlemen,

THE citizens of London are not at this time remarkable for gaming, but it ſeems to have formerly been as faſhionable within the walls, as it is now about the *purlieus* of the palace. Even the firſt magiſtrates of the metropolis have given it countenance and encouragement by their example. The following inſtance, excluſive of others which I could produce, will ſufficiently prove the truth of what I have aſſerted:

In the neighbourhood of the Three Cranes, (ſays Mr. Pennant in his London, page 310) was the great houſe called the *Vintrie*, with vaſt wine vaults beneath. Here in 1314, reſided Sir John Giſors, Lord Mayor and Conſtable of the Tower. But the memorable feaſting of another owner, Sir Henry Picard, vintner, Lord Mayor in 1356, muſt not be forgotten; "Who (ſays Stowe) in one day, did ſumptuouſly feaſt Edward, King of England, John, King of France, the King of Cypres (then arrived in England) David King of Scots, Edward Prince of Wales, with many noblemen and others: and after the ſaid Henry Picard kept his hall

ball against all comers whatsoever that were willing to play at *dice and hazard.* In like manner the lady Margaret, his wife, did also keep her chamber *to the same intent.* The King of Cypres, playing with Henry Picard, in his hall, did winne of him *fifty markes:* but Henry, being very skilful in that art, altering his hand, did after winne of the same king the same fifty markes, and fifty markes more; which when the same king began to take in ill part, although he dissembled the same, Henry said unto him, My lord and king bee not agreeved, I court not your gold but your play, for I have not bidd you hither that I might grieve, but that amongst other things I might you play; and gave him his money againe, plentifully bestowing of his owne amongst the retinue: besides, he gave many rich gifts to the king, and other nobles and knights which dined with him, *to the great glory of the citizens of London* in those days."

If you think the abovementioned facts are entitled to a place in your valuable repository, you will doubtless give them admittance, and confer a favour on

Your obedient Servant,

HISTORICUS.

Dec. 16, 1792.

DIRECTIONS *for* TRAINING POINTERS.

(*Continued from page* 91.)

YOUNG dogs are subject to *rake*, that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground: a habit which they should not be suffered to contract, and of which they should be expeditiously and effectually broke, if it is possible to be done: for if a dog rakes with his nose, and follows the game by the track, he will never make a good pointer, nor find half so much game as one that hunts with his nose high. When you see your young dog following the track of partridge down wind, call to him in an angry tone, *hold up!* He will then become agitated and uneasy, going first on one side, and then on the other, till the wind brings him the scent of the birds. He will only have to find the game four or five times in this way, when he will take the wind of himself, and hunt with his nose high.

To break some dogs of this fault is extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible; and such are hardly worth the training; but if the task is attempted, the best method to be used with a dog of this description, is to put the *puzzle-peg* upon him. The construction of this instrument is perfectly simple: it is nothing more than a piece of oak or deal inch-board, one foot in length, and an inch and an half in breadth, tapering a little to one end; at the broader end are two holes, running longitudinally, through which the collar of the dog is put; and the whole is buckled round his neck; the piece of wood being projected beyond his nose, is then fastened with a piece of leather thong to his under jaw. By these means, the peg advancing seven or eight inches beyond his snout, the dog is prevented from putting his nose to the ground and raking.

The same instrument is proper for dogs that tear the game; and to make such as are too eager at running up to be the foremost in the point, stand better in company.

Partridges lie much better to dogs that *wind* them, than to those

those which follow them by the track. Nothing disturbs the birds more than their seeing a dog tracing their footsteps, and keeping the same course which they are taking to steal off; and when a dog follows them thus down wind, it frequently happens that he flushes them; or if, by accident, he makes a point, it will probably be much too near the birds; for, in going down wind, he cannot take the scent till he is almost upon them, and then they will not lie.

When the young dog knows game, you must take care to bring him under complete subjection and command. If he is naturally tractable, and has profited from your instructions before his being taken into the field, the business will be easily accomplished, but if he is stubborn and unruly, the *trash cord* will be required. This is done by only fastening to the collar of the dog, a rope or cord of about twenty or twenty-five fathoms in length, and then letting him range about with this dragging on the ground. By the help of this cord you will be able to keep him in whenever you call to him, which you should never do but when you are within reach of it; and then if he should continue to run forward, you must check him smartly with the cord, which will often bring him upon his haunches. When this has been a few times repeated, he will not fail to come immediately on being called. You should then caress him, and give him a bit of bread; and continue so to do, whenever he comes in, on being called to.

Then, in order to accustom him to cross and range before you, turn your back to him, and walk on the opposite side: when he loses sight of you, he will come to find you; he will be agitated and afraid of losing you; and will, in ranging, frequently turn his head, to observe whereabouts you are. About eight days practice of this *manœuvre*, will make him range on whatever side you please, by only giving him a sign with the hand.

The dog being arrived at this point of instruction, be careful to keep him constantly tied up: never unchain him but when you give him his food, and not always then, but at those times only that he has done something to deserve it.

In the next place, throw a piece of bread on the ground, at the same moment taking hold of the dog by the collar, calling out to him, *take heed!—Softly!—* Having held him in this manner for some time, say to him *seize, lay hold!* If he is impatient to lay hold of the piece of bread before the signal is given, correct him gently with a small whip. Repeat this lesson till he *takes heed* well, and no longer requires to be held fast to prevent him from laying hold of the bread: When he is well accustomed to this treatment, turn the bread with a stick, holding it in the manner you do a fowling-piece, and having so done, cry *seize*. Never suffer him to eat, either in the house or field, without having first made him *take heed* in this manner.

To apply this lesson to the game, fry small pieces of bread in hog's lard, with the dung of partridge; take these in a linen bag into the fields, stubbles, ploughed grounds, and pastures, and there put the pieces in several different places, marking the spots with little cleft pickets of wood, which will be rendered more distinguishable by putting pieces of

of card in the nicks. This being done, caſt off the dog, and conduct him to thoſe places, always hunting in the wind. Having caught the ſcent of the bread, if he approaches too near, and ſeems eager to fall upon it, ſay to him, in a menacing tone, *take heed!* and, if he does not ſtop immediately, correct him with the whip. He will ſoon comprehend what is required of him, and will ſtand.

At the next leſſon, take your gun charged only with powder, walk gently round the piece of bread once or twice, and fire inſtead of crying *ſeize*. When they next practiſe this leſſon, walk round the bread four or five times, but in a greater circle than before, and continue ſo to do till the dog is conquered of his impatience, and will ſtand without moving till the ſignal is given him. When he keeps his point well, and ſtands ſteady in this leſſon, you may carry him to the birds. Should he run in upon them, or bark when they ſpring up, correct him; and if he continues to do ſo, you muſt return to the fried bread; but it is not often that this is found neceſſary.

Many dogs will point the firſt day they are taken out; and ſome will both point and back the firſt time by natural inſtinct. But to make the dog ſtaunch, you ſhould endeavour to kill a few birds on the ground before him, and not ſhoot flying till he is well trained and ſteady. This, however, can only be done when the dog is broke in during the ſeaſon.

The ſpring is the beſt time for training, but as this ſeaſon hardly allows time to make the dog perfect and ſtaunch, the leſſons ſhould be reſumed in September, or the latter end of Auguſt, which will ſoon complete him.

A method is alſo practiſed of breaking dogs, with a cord of the ſame length as the former, and the ſtrong collar. This collar conſiſts of a ſtrong leather ſtrap, ſtuck with three rows of ſmall nails, the points of which extend three or four lines of an inch beyond the ſurface of the inſide; a ſtrong piece of leather is then put over the heads of the nails, on the outſide of the collar, to prevent their ſtarting back, when the dog preſſes upon the points. A ring is faſtened to each end of this collar, becauſe, if it was buckled in the common way, it would perpetually wound the dog; through theſe rings, therefore, is paſſed one end of the cord, in ſuch a manner, that in pulling towards you, the rings bring the collar cloſe, the nails then preſs upon his neck, and warn him of his fault.

When the dog is inſtructed to *take heed* of the bread, in the manner before explained, carry him into the fields with a ſtrong collar on his neck, and the traſh-cord dragging on the ground; but let him not range too wide, keep him within ſuch a diſtance that you can always take hold of the cord, when it may appear neceſſary to check him.

When the firſt birds are ſprung to the dog, if he runs after them, or barks, give him a few checks, calling out to him *take heed*. If he ſtands at them, careſs him; but never hunt him without the cord till he points ſtaunch.

Some are of opinion, that the way to make pointers ſtand well in company, is, when they are young, to take them out conſtantly with old ſtaunch dogs, and they will learn by degrees to ſtand with or without company; but, unleſs he is of a breed known to ſtand naturally, you will find

more

more difficulty in breaking a vicious dog in company, than by himſelf.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RULES *and* ORDERS *of the* JOCKEY CLUB.

Concerning the Riders.

THAT every perſon who ſhall ride at Newmarket for plate, ſweepſtakes, or match, ſhall be obliged to weigh when he comes in, allowing two pounds above the weight and no more.

That every rider who ſhall neglect to obey this reſolution, is guilty of contempt of the order of this club, and ſhall be diſqualified from riding hereafter at Newmarket; unleſs any gentleman or his rider ſhall declare, before ſtarting, that the rider is above the weight allowed of by the aforeſaid reſolution.

Forfeits.

That the forfeits of all bets which ſhall be made after the firſt day of January, 1768, ſhall be paid according to the proportion in which the principals compromiſed the matches.

Choice of Members of the Coffee-Houſe.

That any perſon deſirous of being admitted into the Coffee-room, Newmaket, muſt be propoſed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his name put over the chimney and door, the day before he is to be balotted for; that there muſt be at leaſt twelve members preſent at the ballot, and three black balls exclude.

Horſes entered for two or more Prizes.

The owner of every horſe, &c. entered to run for two or more prizes on the ſame day, ſhall, for the future, be obliged to declare to the keeper of the match-book, before eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running, which of the ſaid prizes he intends to ſtart his horſe for; and the ſaid keeper of the match-book ſhall immediately declare it in the coffee-room.

Annual Meeting:

To meet annually at dinner on the day preceding the king's birth day.

Choice of Stewards.

That three members of the Jockey Club ſhall be appointed ſtewards, and to commence their office on the fourth of June annually. One new ſteward to be appointed every year on the third day of June, by the ſteward who quits on that day, ſubject to the approbation of the members of the Jockey Club then preſent.

The firſt and ſecond vacancy of the three ſtewards now named, are to be ſettled by drawing lots; ever afterwards, the ſenior ſteward is to quit his office on the third of June annually.

That the three ſtewards, or any two of them, ſhall be veſted with full power to make ſuch regulations as they think proper, in regard to the exerciſe ground, and the courſe.

That the three ſtewards concurring, ſhall have it in their power to appoint ſuch perſon or perſons as they may chooſe to keep the coffee-houſe, match-book, receive the ſtakes, and to collect the entrance-money, and all other funds belonging to the Jockey Club.

The ſtewards are to be reſponſible to the Jockey Club for all the money collected as belonging to the Club.

The ſtewards ſhall have it in their power to fix the hours of ſtarting for each match, &c. but

 they

they ſhall be obliged to fix thoſe hours of ſtarting by eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running.

The accounts are to be produced by the ſtewards annually, on the third of June.

Puniſhment for watching or diſcovering trials.

That in caſe any gentleman who keeps running-horſes, has cauſe to complain of any feeder, rider, groom, boy, or other perſon employed by him in, or entruſted with, the knowledge of trials, of having diſcovered them directly, or indirectly, by betting, or wilfully in any other way (unleſs allowed ſo to do by his maſter); or if any perſon as aforeſaid, living with any gentleman, ſhall be diſcovered in watching trials himſelf, or procuring other perſons ſo to do, or by any unfair means whatſoever endeavouring to diſcover trials; on ſuch complaint being carried to any one of the ſtewards, that ſteward is to ſummon a general Jockey Club meeting as ſoon as convenient; which meeting is to appoint a committee of three members to examine into the accuſation, and in caſe they ſhall be of opinion that the perſon or perſons is, or are guilty of it, then the perſon ſo found guilty ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice of his maſter, and the ſaid perſons ſhall not be employed by any member of the Jockey Club, in any capacity whatſoever; nor ſhall any horſe, &c. fed or rode by him or them, or in the management of which he or they are concerned, be ſuffered to ſtart for plate, match, or ſubſcription. And the names of the perſons found guilty of theſe offences ſhall be expoſed in the racing calendar; and inſerted in a paper to be fixed up in the coffee-room at Newmarket.

Notice of Staking, Shewing, and Entering.

That a copy of all the ſtakes to be made for matches, ſubſcriptions, and ſweepſtakes, and the day and hour of ſhewing, or entering, ſhall be fairly wrote out, and fixed up, by the order of the ſtewards, on the ſide of the chimney-piece at each end of the coffee-room, on the Sunday evening before each meeting; to continue there each day of the meeting, as notice for ſtaking, ſhewing, or entering, and no other ſhall be inſiſted upon.

Entry of Stakes as made.

A day-book ſhall be kept by the perſon appointed by the ſtewards, and continue in the coffee-room, in which ſhall be entered an account of all matches, ſubſcriptions, and ſweepſtakes, to be run for each day, within that meeting, and as the different ſtakes are made, the payment ſhall be marked to the names of the perſons ſo paying.

Stakes how to be made.

All ſtakes ſhall be made in caſh, bank-bills, bank poſt bills, properly indorſed, banker's notes payable to bearer, or bankers' notes payable to order, alſo properly indorſed; and not otherwiſe, without the conſent of the party or parties preſent concerned in the match, ſubſcription, or ſweepſtakes, on whoſe account ſuch ſtakes are made.

At what time.

All ſtakes for matches, ſubſcriptions, and ſweepſtakes, ſhall be made before ſtarting for the ſame, and in default thereof by any perſon, he ſhall forfeit in like manner as if he had not produced his colt, filly, horſe or mare, to ſtart; and ſhall have no claim to the ſtake or ſtakes of the match, ſubſcriptions, or ſweep-

sweepstakes, should his colt, filly, horse, or mare, have started and come first; and this to remain in full force, as an established agreement of the Jockey Club, unless such person has previously obtained the consent of the party or parties present, with whom he is engaged, to dispense with his making his stake as aforesaid.

Forfeits when to be paid.

All forfeits unpaid before starting for any match, subscription, or sweepstakes, shall be paid to the persons appointed by the stewards to receive the same, at the coffee-house before twelve o'clock at night, of the day such forfeits are determined; and each person making default therein, shall forfeit and pay to the persons so appointed by the said stewards, after the rate of five pounds for every 100l. so forfeited, which shall be disposed of by the said stewards towards such uses as they shall think fit.

Bets made for signal or indication.

And in order to prevent frauds, notice shall be given, that if any person makes any bet or bets, from signal or indication, after the race has been determined at the post, such person is not entitled to receive, or liable to pay the same; as such bet or bets are fraudulent, illegal, and totally void; and that if any servant belonging to a member of the society, shall be found to have made, or be engaged in the making any such bet or bets, he shall be dismissed his service, and no further employed by any member of this society.

Forfeits and compromises to be entered.

That all forfeits, or money paid on compromising any match or sweepstakes, shall *bona fida*, be declared and entered in the day-book, in order that all betters may be put upon an equality with the persons who had the match or sweepstakes, and may thus be ascertained in what proportion they are to pay or receive.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Extraordinary EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

(*Continued from page 56.*)

IN October, 1791, at the Curragh meeting in Ireland, Mr. Wilde, a sporting gentleman, made bets to the amount of two thousand guineas, to ride against time, viz. one hundred and twenty seven English miles in nine hours. On the sixth of October, he started in a valley near the Curragh course, where two miles were measured, in a circular direction; each time he encompassed the course it was regularly marked. During the interval of changing horses he refreshed himself with a mouthful of brandy and water, and was no more than six hours and twenty-one minutes in completing the one hundred and twenty-seven miles; of course he had two hours and thirty-nine minutes to spare.

Mr. Wilde had no more than ten horses but they were all blood, and from the stud of—— Daly, Esq.

Whilst on horseback, without allowing any thing for changing of horses, he rode at the rate of twenty miles an hour for six hours. He was so little fatigued with this extraordinary performance, that he was at the Turf Club-House, in Kildare, the same evening.

The expedition of the express, with the account of the drawing of the present Irish lottery, has never

never yet been equalled, as will appear by the following road-bill of the third day's express, Nov. 15, 1792.

	m.	h. m.
Holyhead to Birmingham	163½ in	11 45
Birmingh. to Stratford upon Avon	23½	2 4
Stratf. upon Avon to London -	105	7 45
	292	20 94

October the 24th 1791, a trotting match took place on the Romford-road, between Mr. Bishop's Brown mare, 18 years old, and Mr. Green's chesnut gelding, six years old, 12 stone each, for fifty guineas a side, which was won with ease by Mr. Bishop's mare. They were to trot sixteen miles, which the mare performed in fifty-six minutes and some seconds.

Singular METHOD *of* FISHING *in* PONDS *for* CARP *and* TENCH.

To the Gentlemen Conductors *of the* Sporting Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING frequently, with admirable success, fished in ponds for carp and tench, in a way I never read of, or saw practised by any but myself, I shall describe it; and if you think it worth the insertion in your entertaining Magazine, it may possibly meet the approbation of some brothers of the angle, and even of some sportsmen, who consider angling as a heavy and dull recreation.

Provide three or four dozen of the largest corks, such as are used for gooseberry-bottles; to each of these fasten about a yard of line, more or less, according to the depth of the water to be fished; the last six inches of the line next the hook should be of silk-worm gut; the hook of a moderate size, with two or three shots fastened on the line, a few inches above, to keep it straight in the water when it is baited. Thus having all in readiness, you bait your hooks with marsh or other worms, and throw the corks or privateers, for so I call them, into the water; if the weather is warm, some will begin to move off in a few minutes; and now the sport begins. To get at the corks, you must have a long rod, and a line about three quarters of the length of it, to the end of which fasten a few twigs of thorn bush; which, when you can get near any of the privateers, that are in sail, you throw the twigs beyond, and drawing the line close to the cork, the twigs catch, and the fish is your own.

The pond to be fished should be easy of access round the edge, or else a boat is necessary.

It is high diversion to see, sometimes, eight or ten of the corks shooting across the pond, sinking and bobbing about: and I have been kept two hours together in great exercise, running round the pond, taking the fish off, baiting again, and then running to the next prize. I have caught, this way of fishing, thirty and forty brace in a morning, many of them the largest in the water.

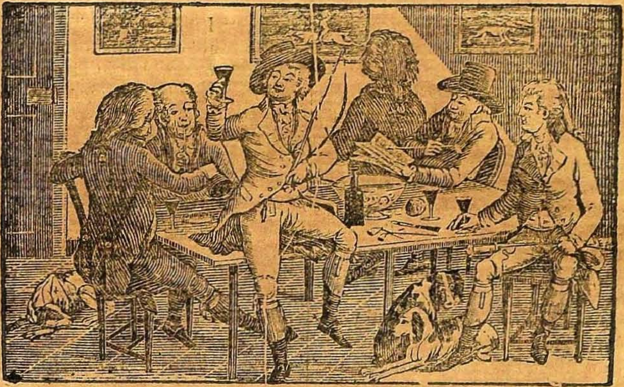
I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

M.

N. B. If this meets your approbation, I shall be happy to communicate a few observations on the practice of angling, and some anecdotes ralating to it.

THE



THE

FEAST OF WIT;

OR,

SPORTSMAN's HALL.

THE IRISH ANGLER.

AN Irishman angling one day in the Liffey,
Which runs down by Dublin's great city so fine,
A smart show'r of rain falling, Pat, in a jiffey,
Crept under the arch of the bridge with his line.

Why, that's not the place to accomplish your wishes,
Cries Dermot—there devil a bite will you get!
Oh, bodder! says Pat, don't you know that the fishes
Will flock under here to keep out of the wet.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes was one day met, on his return from the city, by a friend, who, after the usual salutation, said to him "Now, Mr. Alderman, you can tell me the cause of all this bluster about tumults?"—To which the Alderman coolly replied——"I know what you want; but you must not expect me to emit any inflammatory matter *now*, for I am an old *Volcano burnt out*."

The following article is translated from *L'Esprit des Journeaux*: Capital offences are not often committed in Sweden; many of the towns, in which there are pro-

provincial courts of justice, are therefore without an executioner. In one of these a criminal was sentenced to be hanged which occasioned great embarrassment. It was found necessary to engage a hangman who lived at a considerable distance, who would require the expences of his long journey to be paid, as well as the customary reward of two crowns. A young tradesman just admitted into the city council, (according to the practice upon these occasions) delivered his sentiments first upon this business, and hoped his brethren would approve of his proposal: "Gentlemen," said he "I think we had better give the malefactor the two crowns and let him *go and get hanged where he pleases.*"

EXPEDITION.—— Some folks creep into the nuptial noose—some canter—and others gallop. One of the latter description (a jolly freeholder of Merionethshire) called a few days ago upon a professional gentleman at Bala, to give instructions for a marriage settlement, which he ordered to be executed in three hours. This was on the Wednesday—the parties kept Bala fair on the Thursday—on Friday they were married—a son and heir popt into the world on Saturday—the young Cambrian was christened on the Sunday—and thus those important events which some dull dolts are years in accomplishing, were run over by this brisk couple in a very few hours.

A gentleman, pretty far advanced in years, complained to another, that age had committed great outrages upon his person, and particularly that his back was curved like a semi-circular arch: "In short," added he, "if time should continue to be equally unkind to me, I should not wonder if, in a short time, my head was to sink almost as low as my feet."—"I should be happy to see you in that situation," replied his friend. The old gentleman, supposing the other had a regard for him, petulantly demanded his reason for so extraordinary a wish: "Because," resumed the other, "considering the high price of provisions, it would be a comfortable thing for you, if you could make *both ends meet.*"

Some time ago, while a large proprietor of collieries in the East of Scotland was instructing his daughter, a child of seven years old, in the doctrine of rewards and punishments, she was very inquisitive as to the nature of hell. Upon its being explained to be a gulph of fire, of prodigious extent, where all the wicked were to suffer for their transgressions; after musing a little, she exclaimed, "*Dear papa, could not you get the Devil to take his coals from you?*"

A shewman, who exhibited a collection of wild beasts at Paris, had among them a very large tyger, which he named the ROYAL TYGER; but as soon as Louis XVI. had been deprived of the functions and honours of royalty, the master of the animal altered his name to that of the NATIONAL TYGER.

Account of the HORSE RACES *and other* SPORTS *during the* CARNIVAL *at* ROME, *communicated by a modern Traveller.*

THERE are no theatrical entertainments permitted in this city, except during the carnival;

nival; but they are then attended with a degree of ardour unknown in capitals whose inhabitants are under no such restraint. Every kind of amusement, indeed, in this gay season, is followed with the greatest eagerness. The natural gravity of the Roman citizens is changed into a mirthful vivacity.

This spirit seems gradually to augment from its commencement, and is at its height in the last week of the six which comprehends the carnival. The citizens then appear in the streets, masked, in the characters of harlequins, pantaloons, punchinellos, and all the fantastic variety of masquerade.

This humour spreads to men, women, and children, descends to the lowest ranks, and becomes universal. Even those who put on no mask, and have no desire to remain unknown, reject their usual clothes, and assume some whimsical dress. The coachmen, who are placed in a more conspicuous point of view than others of the same rank in life, and who are perfectly known by the carriages they drive, generally affect some ridiculous disguise; many of them choose a woman's dress, and have their faces painted, and adorned with patches. However dull these fellows may be, when in breeches, they are, in petticoats, considered as the pleasantest men in the world; and excite much laughter in every street in which they appear.

I observed to an Italian of my acquaintance, that, considering the staleness of the joke, I was surprised at the mirth it seemed to raise. "When a whole city," answered he, "are resolved to be merry for a week together, it is exceedingly convenient to have a few established jokes ready made: the young laugh at the novelty, and the old from prescription. This metamorphosis of the coachmen is certainly not the most refined kind of wit; however, it is more harmless than the burning of heretics, which was formerly a great source of amusement to our populace."

The street called the Corso, is the great scene of these masquerades. It is crowded every night with people of all conditions; those of rank come in coaches, or in open carriages made on purpose; a kind of civil war is carried on by the company, as they pass each other. The greatest mark of attention you can shew your friends and acquaintance, is, to throw a handful of little white balls, resembling sugar plumbs, full in their faces; and, if they are not deficient in politeness, they will instantly return you the compliment. All who wish to make a figure in the Corso, come well supplied in this kind of ammunition.

Sometimes two or three open carriages on a side, with five or six persons of both sexes in each, draw up opposite to each other, and fight a pitched battle. On these occasions, the combatants are provided with whole bags full of the small shot abovementioned, which they throw at each other with much apparent fury, till their ammunition is exhausted, and the field of battle is as white as snow.

The peculiar dresses of every nation of the globe, and of every profession, besides all the fantastic characters usual at masquerades, are to be seen on the Corso. Those of Harlequin and Pantaloon are in great vogue among the men. The citizens' wives and daughters

daughters generally affect the pomp of women of quality, while their brothers, or other relations, appear as train-bearers and attendants. In general, they seem to delight in characters the most remote from their own. Young people assume the long beard, tottering step, and other concomitants of old age; the aged choose the bib and rattle of childhood; and the women of quality, and women of the town, appear in the characters of country maidens, nuns, and vestal virgins. All endeavour to support the assumed characters to the best of their ability, but none, in my opinion, succeed so well as those who represent children.

Towards the dusk of the evening, the horse-race takes place. As soon as this is announced, the coaches, cabriolets, triumphal cars, and carriages of every kind, are drawn up, and line the street, leaving a space in the middle for the racers to pass: these are five or six horses, trained on purpose for this diversion; they are drawn up a-breast in the Piazza del Popolo, exactly where the Corso begins. Certain balls, with little sharp spikes, are hung along their sides, which serve to spur them on. As soon as they begin to run, these animals, by their impatience to be gone, shew that they understand what is required of them, and that they take as much pleasure as the spectators in the sport. A broad piece of canvas, spread across the entrance of the street, prevents them from starting too soon: the dropping that canvas is the signal for the race to begin. The horses fly off together, and, *without riders*, exert themselves to the utmost, impelled by emulation, the shouts of the populace, and the spurs above-mentioned. They run the whole length of the Corso; and the proprietor of the victor is rewarded by a certain quantity of fine scarlet or purple cloth, which is always furnished by the Jews.

This diversion, such as it is, seems highly entertaining to the Roman populace; though it appears a mighty foolish business in the eyes of Englishmen. An acquaintance of mine, who had entirely ruined a fine fortune at Newmarket, told me, that Italian horse-races were the most absurd things in the world; that there were not a hundred guineas lost or won during a whole carnival, and nothing could be a greater proof of the folly of the people, than their spending their time in such a silly manner.

Masking and horse-races are confined to the last eight days, but there are theatrical entertainments of various kinds, during the whole six weeks of the carnival.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following observations on the Tontines, which are set on foot for the sole purpose of emolument to the Secretaries, I hope will merit a place in your very useful and entertaining work. It is a species of *gaming* very disadvantageous to the adventurer, though very profitable to the planners. It is supposed that a secretary to one of the Bristol tontines receives near two thousand pounds per annum. I have not time to enter farther into the business at present.

TONTINE.

Suppose a weekly payment of one shilling, or, which is much the

the ſame thing, in this caſe, an annual payment of 2l. 12s. to be improved at five per cent. compound intereſt for ſeven years; the capital, at the expiration of this time, will amount to 21l. 3s. 3d. nearly. At ſimple intereſt, it will amount to 20l. 18s. 8d.; and at no intereſt at all, 18l. 14s.

The addition therefore to the principal, from the mere accumulation of intereſt, even at five per cent. cannot poſſibly exceed 2l. 19s. 3d. and, conſequently, if all the ſubſcribers were to live, each perſon would receive about 3l. more than he laid out.

Suppoſe the ſociety to be compoſed of 1000 members, and their mean age to be between 30 and 40 years, 880 perſons will live to the end of ſeven years; ſo that if the whole 1000 live to make their laſt payment, and none of them died till juſt before the final diſtribution of the ſtock, the ſhare of the ſurvivors would be only 24l. 1s. for each perſon. But if it be ſuppoſed, (which is really the caſe) that they will be continually dying from the time of the firſt ſubſcription to the concluſion of the tontine, the ſhare of each ſurvivor will not amount to 23l. nay, when the neceſſary expences of management are deducted, the ſhares will even fall greatly below this ſum, and the ſurviving members will have the ſatisfaction to find, at the end of ſeven years, that they have barely received their principal and intereſt, after having endangered the loſs of the greateſt part of it by dying in the mean time. According to the foregoing calculation, the ſurviving members, at the end of ſeven years, will receive about 23l. on each ſhare, out of which, agreeable to the general ſchemes, 14s. muſt be deducted for expences of management; conſequently, the neat ſum received will not exceed 22l. 6s. therefore each member, for the chance, at the end of ſeven years, of gaining the trifling ſum of 1l. 7s. 4d. runs the riſk of loſing all he has paid in, together with the growing intereſt, by dying before the tontine is complete.

Dec. 25, 1792. H. B.

SALE OF

THE PRINCE'S STUD.

IN attending the ſale of the Prince's horſes, on Monday, December 10, we were ſeriouſly affected with the reflection that one of the fineſt ſtuds in the world was about to be diſperſed, inſtead of remaining in his poſſeſſion, where they were ſo well trained, and had done ſo much juſtice to their illuſtrious proprietor. But when we conſider the neceſſity of the meaſure, and the honourable motives by which it was ſuggeſted, too much praiſe cannot be given to him who, generous as he has ever been, is determined to be always juſt.

The following horſes only were ſold, and the price of each is annexed.

STALLIONS.

Anvil, got by Herod, dam by Feather, grand dam by Lath, great grand dam by Childers, (ſhe was own ſiſter to Snip, Blacklegs, &c.)—700 gs.

Saltram, got by Eclipſe, dam by Snap, grand dam by Regulus, out of a full ſiſter to Black-and-all-Black—700 gs.

BROOD MARES.

Calaſh, a bay mare, got by Herod, dam by Match'em, grand dam by Regulus, great grand dam by

by Old Starling, gt gt grand dam by Old Partner, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeleſs, Brimmer, Dodſworth, out of a Barb mare. N. B. This mare is the dam of Whiſkey—300 gs. Covered by Saltram, Feb. 9th.

A brown mare, got by Eclipſe, out of the dam of Imperator, Covered by Anvil, March 23.—155 gs.

A bay mare, got by Alfred, dam by Herod, out of an own ſiſter to Eclipſe. Covered by Anvil, April 26th.—165 gs.

A bay mare got by Herod, dam (Flora) by Squirrel, out of Angelica. Covered by Saltram, May 8th.—130 gs.

A bay mare, got by Highflyer, dam by Herod, out of Folly. Covered by Saltram, May 26th—70 gs.

Dido, a cheſnut mare, ſiſter to Javelin. Covered by Anvil, June 18th.—300 gs.

Jocaſta, a brown mare, ſiſter to Highflyer. Covered by Saltram, April 26th.—80 gs.

Nina, a cheſnut mare, got by Eclipſe. Covered by Anvil, May 29th.—135 gs.

Heron, a grey mare, got by Herod, dam by Feather. Covered by Saltram, Feb. 26th.—295 gs.

A brown mare, got by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker. Covered by Saltram, March 17th.—85 gs.

A grey mare, got by the Boringdon Arabian, out of the dam of Saltram. Covered by Anvil, May 2d.—33 gs.

HORSES IN TRAINING, WITH THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

Whiſkey, three years old, got by Saltram, out of Calaſh. Engaged in the Jockey ſtakes, on Tueſday in the firſt Spring meeting, 1793, for 100 gs. each, h. ft. colts, 8ſt. 3lb. Fillies, 8ſt. B. C. fourteen ſubſcribers. On Tueſday in the firſt ſpring meeting, 1794, in the renewed 1200 gs. a ſubſcription of 200 gs. each, h. ft. for horſes riſing five years old, carrying 9ſt. R. C. four ſubſcribers—650 gs.

Coeur de Lion, three years old, got by Highflyer, out of Dido. Engaged on Saturday in the Craven meeting, 1793, in the ſweepſtakes of 100 gs. each, for colts and fillies riſing four years old, colts 8ſt. 7lb. fillies, 8ſt. B. C. ſixteen ſubſcribers. On Tueſday in the firſt ſpring meeting, 1793, in the jockey ſtakes of 100 gs. each: h. ft. colts, 8ſt. 3lb. fillies, 8ſt. B. C. fourteen ſubſcribers.—350 gs.

Spankaway, three years old, got by Saltram, out of Brim. Engaged on Saturday in the Craven meeting, 1793, in a ſweepſtakes of 100 gs. each, for colts and fillies riſing four years old, colts, 8ſt. 7lb. fillies, 8ſt. B. C. fourteen ſubſcribers.—150 gs.

Fire, three years old, got by Anvil, out of Smart's dam—105 gs.

Clementina, three years old, got by Vertumnus, out of a ſiſter to Eclipſe.—165 gs.

Cymbeline, two years old, got by Anvil, out of Mrs. Siddons. Engaged the firſt day of Brighthelmſtone races, 1793, in the Prince's ſtakes of 50 gs. each, h. ft. for three year old colts, 8ſt. 5lb. fillies, 8ſt. 3lb. ſeven ſubſcribers.—330 gs.

Warwick, two years old, got by Pot-8-o's, out of Hardwicke's dam. Engaged on Tueſday in the Craven meeting, 1793, in a ſweepſtakes of 200 gs. each, for colts riſing three years old, carrying 8ſt. R. M. four ſubſcribers. At Epſom in the Derby ſtakes, 1793, 50 gs. h. ft. fifty ſubſcribers. On Saturday in the firſt October meeting,

meeting, 1793, in a sweepstakes of 200gs each 8st. 14lb. D. I. three subscribers. On Monday in the Houghton meeting, 1793, in the sweepstakes of 100gs. each, for three year old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies 8st. across the Flat. On Monday in the Craven Meeting, 1794, in a sweepstakes of 500gs. each. h. ft. for colts, rising four years old, carrying 8st. D. I. three subscribers.—20gs.

A colt, by Volunteer, out of Heron, two years old. Engaged at Epsom in the Derby stakes, 1793, fifty subscribers, 50 gs. each. On Monday in the second October meeting, 1793, in a post sweepstakes of 500gs. each, h. ft. for three year old colts, carrying 8st. 5lb. across the Flat, three subscribers.—450 gs.

A colt, two years old, got by Saltram, out of Jocasta. Engaged on Monday in the first spring Meeting, 1793, in the first class of the Prince's stakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft. colts, 8st. 3lb. fillies, 8st. across the Flat, eleven subscribers. On Wednesday in the first spring meeting, 1793, to carry 8st. 7lb. against Mr. Dawson's filly by Highflyer, out of Sincerity, 8st. 4lb. for 100 gs. h. ft. across the Flat. At Epsom in the Derby stakes, 1793, fifty subscribers, 50 gs. each.—60 gs.

A colt, two years old, got by Highflyer, out of Crop's dam. Engaged on Monday in the Craven meeting, 1793, in a sweepstakes of 1000 gs. each, h. ft. 8st. 3lb. Ab. M. three subscribers. On Friday in the first spring meeting, 1793, in the third class of the Prince's stakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft. colts, 8st. 3lb. fillies, 8st. across the Flat, eleven subscribers. At Epsom in the Derby stakes, 1793, fifty subscribers. 50 gs. each.—20 gs.

A colt, two years old, got by Highflyer out of Tetotum. Engaged at Epsom in the Derby stakes, 1793, fifty subscribers, at 50 gs. each. On Monday in the July meeting, 1793, in a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. two middle miles of B. C. colts, 8st. 4lb. fillies, 8st. seven subscribers. On Monday in the Craven meeting, 1794, in a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, h. ft. for colts rising four years old, carrying 8st. D. I. three subscribers. On Saturday in the Craven meeting, 1794, in a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, for colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies 8st. 4lb. B. C. twenty-two subscribers. On Tuesday in the first spring meeting 1794, in the first year of the renewed jockey stakes, a subscription of 100 gs. each, h. ft. for colts and fillies rising four years old. Colts 8st. 3lb. fillies 8st. B. C. six subscribers.—20gs.

A filly, two years old, got by Saltram, dam by Herod, out of Flora. Engaged on Monday in the second spring meeting, 1793, in a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, 8st. R. M. three subscribers. At Epsom in the Oaks stakes, 1793, thirty-eight subscribers, 50 gs. each, h. ft. At York on Tuesday in the August meeting, 1793, in a sweepstakes of 100gs. each, h. ft. by fillies carrying 8st. 3lb. each, eight subscribers—190 gs.

A chesnut filly, rising one year old, got by Dungannon, out of Lot, 4—45 gs.

Peracmon ——— 103 gs.

Acasia ——— 52 gs.

DUKE OF YORK'S STUD.

SOLD BY AUCTION

BY MESSRS. TATTERSALS,

On Monday, December 10. 1792,

SOLDIER, a chesnut horse, got by Eclipse.—115 gs.

Chanticleer, five years old.—— 540 gs.

Bro-

Brother to Halbert, one year old. Engaged on Wednesday, in the Craven meeting 1794, in a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, five subscribers. In the second of five classes of sweepstakes of 100 gs. each. In 1400 gs. on Tuesday the first October meeting, 1794. In the jockey stakes, on Tuesday, the first spring meeting, 1795. In the Prince's stakes at Brighthelmstone, first day, 1794. for three year old colts, to carry 8st. 5lb. fillies 8st. 3lb. for 50 gs. each, h. ft. seven subscribers.—450 gs.

A colt, got by Volunteer, out of Lovemore's dam, one year old. Engaged in the third of the five classes of sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft. four subscribers, first October meeting 1794.—50 gs.

A colt, got by Highflyer, out of Dido, one year old. Engaged in the fourth of five classes of sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft. four subscribers, on Thursday the second October meeting, 1794.—50 gs.

A chesnut colt, *Tattoo*, got by Soldier, dam by Mambrino, out of Cricket.—13 gs.

*** HENRY GRIFFIN, *commonly known by the name of the* DUKE *of* ORMOND, *having successfully committed depredations on the Newmarket Banker*, Mr. HAMMOND, *we apprehend the substance of his trial (though for another offence, will not be unaptly introduced into the* SPORTING MAGAZINE; *especially as it is attended with many curious and interesting circumstances. After his acquittal at Warwick, he was sent to Bury, in order to take his trial on the charge of* Mr. HAMMOND; *instead of which, he was, however, conducted to London, where he was arraigned, convicted, and condemned for Forgery, the particulars of which are as follow:*

THE

TRIAL OF HENRY GRIFFIN,

Commonly known by the title of the DUKE *of* ORMOND, *for Forgery, on Wednesday, Dec 12, 1792, at the Old Bailey: present the* LORD MAYOR, *Lord* LOUGHBOROUGH, *and the Judges* ASHHURST *and* PERRYN, *&c.*

HENRY HUBBARD, alias Griffin, was indicted for forging a draft of Lord Tankerville, upon Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers, payable to Lord Massey, or bearer, for 149l. with intent to defraud Messrs. Willerton and Green.

There was a second count in the indictment, charging him with uttering the same knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Garrow, as counsel for the prosecution, opened the cause to the Jury, by stating to them the nature of the crime imputed to the prisoner, together with the substance of the evidence upon which it was to be supported; after which he proceeded to the examination of the witnesses.

Charles Green deposed, that he is partner in the house of Willerton and Green. They are jewellers in Bond-street. On the 16th of March, 1791, the prisoner at the bar came to their shop in the forenoon, and looked at several articles that were in their shop. He asked to see some diamond necklaces, &c. saying he was recommended by Lord Salisbury. They informed him they could shew such in an hour or two, and would wait on him with them. The prisoner then desired the witness to attend him at four o'clock the same day, and left his address on a printed card, Lord Massey, St. James's Place. The witness went at the time appointed according to the directions,

tions, and was ſhewn up ſtairs by a man-ſervant, into a room where was the priſoner, who looked over the articles he had brought and fixed upon a necklace, ear-rings, and a watch and chain. While thus employed, Dr. Hunter was announced, and at the requeſt of the priſoner, the witneſs retired for about five minutes out of the room; upon his return he found Dr. Hunter writing a preſcription. The priſoner, after having deſired him to name the loweſt price, as he meant to pay ready money for them, ordered them to be packed up and brought back directly, as he was going out. The witneſs went home accordingly, and having put the articles into caſes, returned with them about five o'clock, and the priſoner going to a bureau, produced the draft in queſtion. This being drawn upon a regular check, together with all other appearances tending to prevent all ſuſpicion, he went away to fetch the difference, leaving the goods behind: upon coming to Coutts's, it was paſt banking hours, and thereby he did not diſcover the fraud till next morning. He did not ſee the priſoner afterwards till the November following, when he found him in cuſtody in Birmingham. Upon the priſoner's examination there, the witneſs declared he verily believed him to be the ſame perſon that had defrauded him, differing only in being paler, and thinner from loſs of blood.

Mrs. Horden, the next witneſs, is miſtreſs of the houſe in St. James's Place, where the priſoner lodged. The priſoner took her lodgings on the fifteenth of March, 1791, by the title of Lord Maſſey; he came the next day about twelve o'clock. She remembered on that day the former witneſs coming there, and alſo Dr. Hunter. The priſoner went out ſhortly after five, and never returned; upon the tranſaction with Mr. Green being diſcovered, ſhe opened a large trunk and portmanteau which had been brought, and they contained nothing but brick bats, tiles, and haybands. To the beſt of her belief, the priſoner was the ſame perſon who had acted this ſcene.

Mary Munro, lived as ſervant to the laſt witneſs. She remembered the priſoner coming on the above day to her miſtreſs's lodgings. She had no doubt of his identity. She anſwered his bell, and by his order, called a coach, and heard him order to be driven to the Duke of Argyle's. She and the man-ſervant waited up for him all night, but he never returned.

Joſeph Le Gras was hired on the 16th of March, 1791, by the priſoner, at Ibbetſon's Coffee-houſe, Vere-ſtreet, Oxford-road, and brought the trunk and portmanteau to St. James's-ſtreet. He ſaw Mr. Green and Dr. Hunter come there on that day. Upon the priſoner going out, he deſired him to ſtay at home; he did ſo, and waited up for him all night, but ſaw no more of him till about a fortnight ago, when he went to Newgate, and diſtinguiſhed him among other priſoners, and neither then nor now had any doubt of his being the ſame perſon.

Mr. Charleton, Caſhier in the bank of Meſſrs. Coutts, refuſed payment of the draft, when offered the next morning by Mr. Green, Lord Tankerville not keeping caſh in their houſe.

Three gentlemen were called, all well acquainted with the hand writing of Lord Tankerville,

ville, who declared, that the signature to the draft bore not the slightest similitude to his Lordship's hand-writing.

Here the evidence on behalf of the prosecution closed, and the prisoner being called upon by Lord Loughborough for his defence, addressed his Lordship and the Jury in a very feeling and impressive manner. He called for their compassion for the hardship's he had already undergone during a long confinement, expressing his perfect reliance upon their justice and humanity. He adverted to the evidence which had been just adduced against him, which he contended fell far short of fixing upon him the fact charged. He particularly charged Mr. Green with an inclination to convict him at all events, and asserted he would prove he had denied a knowledge of him upon his examination at Birmingham. He asserted, in the most solemn manner, his total ignorance and innocence of the charge, declaring he was resident in France at the time it was committed, but he was unable to bring evidence of that fact from the distractions existing in that unhappy country. He concluded with again repeating his reliance on his jury, upon whose mercy he threw himself.

Mr. Knowles, his counsel, then called a Mr. Brooke, an Attorney at Birmingham, who was present at his examination in that town, to prove the uncertainty of Mr. Green's knowledge of him upon that occasion, but his testimony rather corroborated than weakened the latter gentleman's evidence.

Lord Loughborough summed up the whole of the evidence with his Lordship's wonted accuracy, and the jury, after some little hesitation, found the prisoner guilty.—Death. Aged 25 years.

This unfortunate convict possesses talents, which, properly directed, might have rendered him highly respectable.

THEATRE ROYAL
COVENT GARDEN.

ACCOUNT OF
JUST IN TIME,
A Comic Opera,
By Mr. HURLESTONE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

Sir Solomon Oddly	Mr. Quick
Commod. Larboard	Mr. Wilson
Captain Melville	Mr. Incledon
Dr. Camomile	Mr. Fawcett
Stave	Mr. Munden
Barney O'Liffey	Mr. Johnstone
Roger	Mr. Thomson
Le Friz	Mr. Farley

WOMEN.

Augusta	Miss Dall
Maria	Mrs. Blanchard
Lady Oddly	Mrs. Webb
Judith	Mrs. Martyr.

The fable lies as follows:

THE scene lies at Congo Hall, the seat of Sir Solomon Oddly, a wealthy citizen, who has quitted his counting-house, in Distaff-lane, to enjoy the pleasures of retirement, and display the talents he conceives himself to possess for poetry and biographical literature, by writing the Memoirs of the Court of Aldermen: while the attention of Lady Oddly is entirely occupied on the preparations for a grand gala, which she proposes to give on the intended marriage of their only daughter, Augusta, to Doctor Camomile, a nephew of Commodore Larboard.

Augusta,

Augusta, having conceived an aversion for the doctor, and entertaining a secret affection for captain Melville, contrives to inform the latter of the projected union, who obtains leave of absence from his regiment, and arrives, with his servant, O'Liffey, just in time to prevent it.

Stave, the clerk of the parish, who unites, to many other avocations, that of superintendant of lady Oddly's approaching *fete*, is employed by the captain to convey to Augusta the intelligence of his arrival, which is effected through the medium of Judith, Augusta's maid, between whom and Stave courtship has been some time carried on. To obtain an interview with his mistress, Melville disguises himself as a countryman, and is introduced by Stave, at Congo Hall, to assist in hanging festoons for the gala. At this period commodore Larboard, and his nephew, Dr. Camomile, arrive; and while the latter is conducted by lady Oddly to view her preparations, the commodore sits down over a bowl of punch with Sir Solomon, when the revival of an old dispute terminates in an abrupt quarrel: and the knight having expressed his determination to renounce all connexion with the commodore and his family, desires that he and his nephew may quit the house immediately. While the commodore is soliloquizing on the subject of quarrel, Maria requests an interview with him, in which she discovers herself to be the daughter of an old brother officer of Larboard's, and the wife of doctor Camomile, who had married her at Amiens, according to the ritual of the church of Rome, and left her soon after to return to England: from whence, presuming on the illegality of the marriage, he wrote to inform her of his approaching nuptials with a lady of fortune. In consequence of this intimation, having learnt the name and residence of his intended bride, she had taken a lodging at Stave's, in the neighbourhood of Congo-Hall, to wait his arrival, and prevent his purpose. The commodore, shocked at the perfidious conduct of his nephew, promises her protection and redress. Melville now obtains an interview with Augusta, who consents to an elopement, the arrangement for which is overheard by doctor Camomile, who is concealed in an arbour during their conversation. Melville attends at the appointed time, accompanied by O'Liffey, when, instead of his mistress, he meets the doctor and his valet; a skirmish ensues, which is terminated by the entrance of commodore Larboard, who upbraids his nephew with the baseness of his conduct to Maria, to whom he insists that he shall be immediately reconciled, and likewise apologise to Melville: to these conditions the doctor is immediately obliged to subscribe. Melville and Augusta now meet, when she informs him of the quarrel between Sir Solomon and the commodore, and of the consequent determination of the former; and wishing to avoid a clandestine marriage, she insists that her lover shall first make a formal proposal to her father, and promises, in case of refusal, to consent to elope. An interview and reconciliation now take place between the doctor and Maria, who being veiled, he mistakes for Augusta, and acquaints her with his determination to do justice to his injured wife. Augusta having introdu-

ced her lover into her apartment, he his there discovered by Sir Solomon and the commodore; when in consequence of an explanation, an union takes place with the consent of all parties, and Maria discovers in Melville a brother, whom she supposed to be in India.

Judith, by a little coquetry with the captain's Irish servant, induces Stave to make her an offer of immediate marriage, and they arrive Just in Time to partake of the general pardon and merriment.

Though the dialogue is not greatly animated with wit; it is far from being deficient in humour.—We have selected the following scene as a specimen:

Sir OLIVER, *solus, in his Library.*

(After a pause) Reads, " Thus died Mr. ALDERMAN CONIAC, brandy-merchant, of Candlewick Ward, after eating a hearty supper at *Vintner's Hall*; his *spirits* were ever good, and his character was high above *proof*:—he was fond of *rectifying* the errors of his friends, and all his *measures* met with general approbation:—he loved his *bottle*, and was *rum* when *mellow*. He wished all excisemen on the rack; and lies buried in the *vault* of his parish, at his particular request, in one of his own *pipes* filled up with *saw-dust*."—There's a specimen of my sublime and beautiful.—'Gad, it will do. I shall soon rival Daniel de Foe, or Joel Collier!

A I R.

The heroes stout, who danger scorn,
May boast their arms and tented field;
Let noisy fame their brows adorn,
So I the plumed pen can wield;
Smooth inditing,
Flashy writing,
Give more pleasure sure than fighting.

In days of yore, fam'd Troy and Greece,
For Helen's charms contended long,
Yet all their feats had slept in peace,
But for old father Homer's song.
Smooth inditing,
Flashy writing,
Give more pleasure sure than fighting.

Enter LADY ODDLY.

Lady Oddly. Let me tell you, Sir, your daughter's behaviour is beyond all bearing.

Sir Solomon. And let me tell you, Lady Oddly, that your conduct is intolerable.—How often have I requested that you would not intrude into this my *sanctum sanctorum*.—You have overturned one of the finest climaxes that ever entered into the head of an historian.

Lady Oddly. Historian!—a fiddle-stick!—Did ever man in your circumstances turn author! And on such a ridiculous subject too!—For surely it could never have occured to any person, except your *wise* self, to write " Memoirs of the Court of Aldermen, with a Parallel between Plutarch's Lives and those of the Lord Mayors of London!"

Sir Solomon. Zookers, my Lady, this is but an ill return for all I have done to please you—Did I not, some years ago, serve the office of Sheriff, and accept the honour of knighthood, at a royal caudle-drinking, purely to oblige and dignify you with the title of *a Lady*; and afterwards retired from a lucrative business, and quitted my comfortable little counting-house in Distaff Lane, merely that you might reign the absolute queen of this hamlet?—Have I not given my consent to your marrying my dutiful little Augusta, with almost a *plumb*, to a foolish medical puppy;—and suffered you to turn my whole premises upside-down, to gratify your

your whim, by giving, forſooth, a rural *gala* on the occaſion;—and laſtly, did I not—

Lady Oddly. Hold, hold, Sir Solomon, not quite ſo faſt! The intended union between Auguſta and Dr. Camomile was firſt propoſed to you, by your old friend his uncle, Commodore Larboard; indeed I warmly approve of the match, becauſe I think his nephew is the fineſt gentleman that ever boaſted a diploma from the College of Phyſicians. The gala I acknowledge; but there would be no exiſting in the world without entering a little into the faſhionable elegance of the times!

Sir Solomon. The faſhionable nonſenſe of the times!

Lady Oddly. But at the very moment when my ſuperb decorations are on the eve of being completed—copper-plate cards of invitation actually ſent to all the neighbouring gentry—and I flatter myſelf with ſhortly ſeeing in the newſpapers, a charming circumſtantial account of the entertainment, beginning a column with "Lady Oddly's grand gala at Congo Hall, on the marriage of her only daughter!" To have all theſe delightful ſcenes at once fruſtrated, by the idle objections of a ſilly girl, is enough to provoke the anger of a ſaint.—In a word, Sir Solomon, your *dutiful* little Auguſta poſitively refuſes to marry Dr. Camomile.

Sir Solomon. The muſe of hiſtory forbid—but here ſhe comes, let me queſtion her—

Enter AUGUSTA.

What anſwer, Auguſta, can you make to theſe charges of high crimes and miſdemeanors, of not marrying Dr. Camomile, preferred againſt you by your mama. Come, come, your reaſons, Miſs?

Auguſta. I had humbly conceived, Sir—

Lady Oddly. I ſay—

Sir Solomon. Nay, nay, Lady Oddly, let the girl conceive for herſelf, I beſeech you.

Auguſta. I truſt my dear father will do me the juſtice to acknowledge, that ever ſince this unexpected union was firſt propoſed, I have conſtantly expreſſed my averſion to it in the moſt reſpectful terms; and, though my ſenſe of filial duty has thus far induced me to liſten to his odious addreſſes, yet as the fatal moment approaches, my heart feelingly tells me, that we were never formed to render each other happy.

*** *For ſome of the beſt airs in this opera, the reader is referred to our poetry.*

Saturday night, Dec. 1, was preſented, the firſt time,

A TRAGIC COMEDY, CALLED

COLUMBUS.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Columbus,	Mr. Pope.
Roldam,	Mr. M'Cready.
Harry Herbert,	Mr. Lewis.
Doctor Dolores,	Mr. Quick.
Bribon,	Mr. Munden.
Valverdo,	Mr. Thompſon.
Moſcoſo,	Mr. Cubit.
Captain, and	Mr. Farley.
Alonſo,	Mr. Holman.

INDIANS.

Solaſco,	Mr. Harley,
Catalpo,	Mr. Powel.
Cuto,	Mr. Evatt.
Orizimbo,	Mr. Farren.

INDIAN WOMEN.

Cora,	Mrs. Pope.
Nelti,	Mrs. Eſten.

WHEN we ſtate, that this Drama embraces the moſt prominent hiſtoric facts that relate to Columbus, ſubſequent to his diſcovery of America, with the addition of the ſtory of Cora and

and Alonzo, ſo well known in the popular tales of Marmontel, it would certainly be ſuperfluous to enter into any farther detail of the plot. In the ſerious language of this play, there is nothing to offend, and little to elevate the human mind. The ſentiments want novelty, the language of the characters is not ſufficiently diverſified, but while it ſeldom riſes above mediocrity, it has the praiſe of not exciting diſguſt and laughter by inflated loftineſs.

From the ſpecimen given in the two firſt acts of the comic dialogue, we had a ſtrong predilection for the ſcenes that were to follow; but the author, by diſſipating his humour in the beginning, left us little to commend at the end. Many parts of this play have pretenſions to much pleaſantry and point, but the name of Nelti ſhould be changed, to prevent ſeveral unwelcome and ludicrous burſts of laughter.

There is nothing more hazardous than ſuffering a male performer to aſſume female attire. The idea is groſs, and the incidents that follow are never pleaſant, but are ever diſguſting. Doctor Dolores, from the temper of the audience, muſt be convinced of the juſtice of this remark, and the author muſt feel indebted to the ſcenes of the burning mountain and the temple of the ſun, that ſucceeded, for reſtoring to good humour the ſpectators.

We alſo recommend a curtailment of the ſcene between Dolores and Bribon, where they apprehend their mutual diſſolution. The thought is farcically pleaſant, but it was prolonged to a dangerous length. When the jokes are too obvious, the audience generally become peeviſh and impatient.

Mrs. Eſten would have conceived her part much better, if, inſtead of the experienced archneſs of an Engliſh belle, ſhe had ſubſtituted the aboriginal ſimplicity and *naiveté* of the fair American which ſhe repreſented.

The perſons who had the care of the ſcenic department, wafted us from America to Otaheite, a place, it is unneceſſary to add, unknown to the immortal Columbus: and from Otaheite to America, with uncommon facility. But this violation is not to be attributed to the author, any more than to Omai, who is the innocent cauſe of this abſurdity.

This piece on the whole preſents a good pageant, and the dreſſes are brilliant and coſtly. The paraphernalia of Cora and Nelti were beautiful and characteriſtic, and the laſt dreſs of Columbus elegant and ſplendid.

The thunder was incomparably well managed, the vivid flaſhes of the electric fluid admirably deſcribed, and the proceſſions were well drilled by the muſter-maſter-general of the theatrical troops.

The prologue was delivered by Mr. Holman, and had little poetic merit. The epilogue was ſpoken by Mrs. Pope with much effect; it contained a few happy hits at the lobby-loungers, and is evidently from the pen of Miles Peter Andrews.

For the Sporting Magazine.

ANECDOTES *of* FALCONRY *or* HAWKING.

THERE are but two countries where we have any evidence that hawking, or the exercſe of taking wild fowls by the

the means of hawks, was very anciently in vogue. These are Thrace and Britain. In the former it was pursued merely as the diversion of a particular district, if we may believe Pliny, whose account is rendered obscure by the darkness of his own ideas of the matter. The primæval Britons, with a fondness for the exercise of hunting, had also a taste for that of hawking: and every chief among them maintained a considerable number of birds for that sport. It appears also from a curious passage in the poems of Ossian, that the same diversion was fashionable at a very early period in Scotland. The poet tells us, that a peace was endeavoured to be gained by the offer of an hundred managed steeds, one hundred foreign captives, and "one hundred hawks with fluttering wings, that fly across the sky."—To the Romans this diversion was hardly known in the days of Vespasian; yet it was introduced immediately afterward; probably they adopted it from the Britons: but we certainly know that they greatly improved it by the introduction of spaniels into the island. In this state it appears among the Roman Britons in the sixth century.

Gildas, in a remarkable passage in his first epistle, speaks of Maglocunus, on his relinquishing the sphere of ambition, and taking refuge in a monastery; and proverbially compares him to a dove that hastens away at the noisy approach of the dogs; and with various turns and windings takes her flight from the talons of the hawk.

In after times, hawking was the principal amusement of the English: a person of rank seldom stirring out without his hawk on his hand, which in old paintings is the criterion of nobility. Harold, afterwards king of England, when he went on a most important embassy into Normandy, is painted embarking with a bird on his fist, and a dog under his arm; and in an ancient picture of the nuptials of Henry the Fourth, a nobleman is represented in much the same manner; for in those days "it was thought sufficient for noblemen to wind their horn, and to carry their hawk fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people."

This diversion was, among the old English, the pride of the rich, and the privilege of the poor; no rank of men seems to have been excluded the amusement. We learn from the book of St. Alban's, that every degree had its peculiar hawk, from the Emperor down to the holy-water clerk. Vast was the expence that sometimes attended the sport. In the reign of James the First, Sir Thomas Monson is said to have given one thousand pounds for a cast of hawks: we are not then to wonder at the rigour of the laws that tended to preserve a pleasure which was carried to such an extravagant pitch. In the 34th of Edward the Third, it was made felony to steal a hawk. To take its eggs, even in a person's own ground, was, by the 11th of Henry the Seventh, punishable with imprisonment for a year and a day, besides a fine at the king's pleasure. By the statute of 5 *Eliz. c.* 21, the imprisonment was reduced to three months, but the offender was to find security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Such was the state of the times in old England, when the gentry, during the day, were devoted to the fowls of the air, and the beasts

beasts of the field, and in the evening made their moated halls resound with the exploits of the chace.

Falconry, or hawking, seems now almost disused, and has long been declining, if a judgment may be formed by the statutes on that subject: the last of which, (except a clause in 7 *Jac. c.* 11. restricting the time of hawking) is that of 23 *Eliz. c.* 10, which enacts, That if any manner of person shall hawk in another man's corn after it is eared, and before it is shocked, and be thereof convicted, he shall forfeit forty shillings to the owner: and if not paid within ten days, he shall be imprisoned for a month.

The Dukes of St. Alban's are hereditary lord great falconers of England, but the emoluments of that office are much inferior to what one branch of that family receives from coals. Perhaps falconry may revive, like archery!

Description of a BATIDA, *or* ROYAL HUNT, *near the* ESCURIAL.

(From TOWNSHEND'S *Journey through Spain, lately published.)*

I PROLONGED my stay at the Escurial, chiefly for the purpose of being present at the Batida, of which there are four every year. This was ordered for the 28th of November, 1787, previous to the departue of the court.

On the day appointed, I was placed with the Neapolitan ambassador, who, as representing one of the family of Spain, gave a sumptuous repast upon the occasion! and in his carriage I proceeded to the scene of action. It was an extensive plain, with a rising ground commanding it, and, at the distance of about half a mile from this eminence, rose a little wood, in which the king, with his three sons, were hid, attended by their servants. For many days previous to this, two thousand men had been dispersed in parties over the whole country to disturb the game, and to drive it towards the common centre, by patrolling night and day, and constantly, yet slowly drawing nearer to each other. Soon after we had occupied our station on a rising ground, we began to see the deer at a vast distance bounding over the plain, from every quarter, and making towards the fatal spot. As they approached, we heard, faintly at first, then more distinctly, the sound of guns, and saw the confusion of the game, moving quick in all directions, but changing their course at every instant, as if uncertain where to look for safety. When the scouring parties came first in sight, they appeared to be separated by intervals, and to confine the game merely by their shouts and by the firing of their arms; but as they advanced upon the plain, they found a wall, and as they drew nearer, they strengthened this by the doubling of their ranks, compelling thus the game to pass in vast droves before the royal marksmen. Then began the carnage: and for more than a quarter of an hour the firing was incessant. Some of the deer, who had either more discernment than the rest, or a better memory; who were actuated by stronger fears, or, perhaps, by more exalted courage, absolutely refused to proceed, when they approached the ambuscade; and, making a quick turn, notwithstanding the shouts, the motions, and the firing of the guards, they leaped clean over their redoubled ranks, and escaped into the woods.

When

When the firing ceased, the carriages all advanced towards the wood, and the company alighted to pay their compliments, and to view the game. We found part of it spread in two rows upon the field of battle, and the king, with his sons, surveying it. The game-keepers were returning loaded with such as had been mortally wounded, but had yet escaped to a considerable distance: and, as fast as they arrived, they deposited the spoil at the sovereign's feet. Having the curiosity to count the numbers, I found one hundred and forty-five deer, with one wild boar. Whilst thus engaged, I heard a murmur, and saw every one in motion. Directing my attention to the spot to which all were pressing, I saw at a distance a little company, coming with a boar tied neck and heels together, and flung upon a pole. As they approached, the monarch and his sons, arming themselves afresh, drew up in a line; and when they were at a convenient distance, the burthen was deposited, the cords, one after another, were cut, and the poor crippled animal essayed to move, when a well directed volley freed him from his fears.

The expence of that day's sport was reckoned at three hundred thousand reals, or, in sterling, three thousand pounds.

In the evening, the game, as usual, was all deposited in the room where the king took his supper, and there the family ambassadors attended to pay their compliments. By family ambassadors are understood those of Naples, Portugal, and France, who having more free access, and being expected to pay more minute attention, think it incumbent upon them to express their interest in every thing which gives him pleasure, and not only congratulate him upon these great occasions, but every night, whilst he is at supper, make enquiries, and afterwards inform their friends, what the king has killed.

Previous to the departure of the court from the Escurial, a *Coche de Colleras* was ordered to be ready the day after the Betida.

This precaution is taken by the foreign ministers to secure mules, because, when the court is in motion, no less than twenty thousand being required for their use, the whole country is laid under an arrest, and neither horse nor mule can be obtained for any other purpose.

ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN *of* WRESTLING.

(*From* TASKER'S *Miscellanies, lately published.*)

PALE, or wrestling, was first introduced into the Olympic stadium in the eighteenth Olympiad: and Eurybatus, a Spartan, was the first who received the wrestlers crown; though, according to Plutarch, Theseus was the first who reduced this exercise into a science. One very remarkable difference between the ancient and modern wrestlers was, that the former wrestled naked, and had their bodies rubbed all over with oil; and after the champions were thus prepared for the engagement, Lucian informs us, that they were matched by the judges, by casting lots into a silver urn, dedicated to Jupiter;—the victory in the contests was adjudged to him who gave his adversary three falls, as appears already from the famous Greek epigram on Milo; but, if one

one of the combatants, in falling, drew his antagoniſt with him, the conteſt was not decided, (as we find from what happened between Ulyſſes and Ajax, at the funeral games for Patroclus, as recorded by Homer), but was ſometimes begun afreſh; and ſometimes continued on the ground, until one getting uppermoſt, conſtrained the other to yield the victory: and this laſt combat alone was called Anaclino palè. Solon, in one of Lucian's Dialogues (as tranſlated by Weſt) obſerves, that thoſe, who are well inſtructed in the art of wreſtling, learn from thence to fall without hurt, to riſe nimbly, to puſh and grapple with their adverſaries, to twiſt and turn them, to ſqueeze them till they were almoſt ſtrangled, and to lift them from the ground; qualities, without doubt, that were uſed in the ancient modes of war.—In conformation of this opinion, Plutarch aſſerts, that the Thebans were indebted, to their ſuperior ſkill and practice in the ancient art of wreſtling, for the famous victory obtained by them over the Lacedemonians at Lectura.—The moſt diſtinguiſhed Athlete in this exerciſe was Milo of Crotona, who gained ſix Olympic and ſix Pythian crowns, beſides two other crowns that he won when but a boy. There are ſo many inſtances recorded of the prodigious ſtrength of this wreſtler, as to become proverbial. The following anecdotes, however, being recently extracted from Pauſanias, may exhibit ſomething of novelty to the Engliſh reader, ſince they have not been common in the Engliſh language:

Milo had a ſtatue erected to his memory in his life time, and moſt probably from its great weight, there appeared ſome difficulty how to carry it to the Alti, or ſacred grove, but the ſtrong man of Crotona ſoon obviated this difficulty, by mounting it on his own ſhoulders, and carrying it thither himſelf: he likewiſe uſed, as a boaſtful exertion of his corporal power, to tie a bowſtring tight round his head, and burſt it by the ſwell of his veins. But if we may judge from the mode of his coming to his end, he poſſeſſed more brawn than brains, and ſeems to have had the outſide of his head ſtronger furniſhed than the inſide: the inſtance of foolhardineſs occaſioning his death, muſt be well known at this time, ſince it was the ſubject of a painting in the royal exhibition by C. Taconel.—The Roman ſatyriſt—Juvenal, ſums up the character of Milo ſtrongly in the following words:

—— Viribus ille
Confiſus periit admirandiſque lacertis.
10th Satyr.

Wreſtling is one of the common Engliſh exerciſes in almoſt every county of England, more particularly ſo in Devon and Cornwall; and almoſt every ring at a country wake or revel, (for the prize of a gold-laced hat or purſe of guineas) exhibits athletics that might vie with any of the Olympic ſtadiums. The author gives two inſtances of extraordinary champions, on his own perſonal knowledge: the firſt, J. Coppe, (commonly called Little Cock), now living in the neighbourhood of Great Torrington, in the county of Devon. This man (at preſent paſt his grand climacteric), never exceeded five feet five inches in ſtature. In his youth he reigned maſter of the ring, at all the wreſtling matches

matches in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, for twenty years together. This Milo in miniature, though short, nowise large made; and in consequence of his former exertions, he now labours under the heavy complaints of a hernia (a rupture) almost as big as his head. This singular athlete was bow-legged.

The second instance is that of W. Wreyford (commonly known by the name of Blind Will.) This man is now about forty years of age, has been stone blind ever since he was eight years of age, about five feet ten inches in stature, and of a robust make. He is one of the first wrestlers in Devonshire; he is usually led into the ring by a boy, as a guide, and is always indulged with the privilege of taking hold of his antagonist by the collar, and when he has once got a firm hold, he kicks, trips, and goes through every manœuvre of the wrestling art; seldom or ever failing to throw his antagonist on his back, though frequently a man of more strength and power than himself. This most singular athlete is now living at Cheriton Cross, on the turnpike road between Exeter and Oakhampton.

N. B. The practice and habit of wrestling is of great use in the modern art of fencing.

P.

Historical Anecdotes *of* Gaming.

GAMING appears to be an universal passion. Some have attempted to deny its universality; they have imagined that it is chiefly prevalent in cold climates, where such a passion becomes most capable of agitating and gratifying the torpid minds of their inhabitants.

But if we lay aside speculation, and turn to facts, we are surely warranted in the supposition, that the love of gaming, for some wise purposes, is congenial to the human heart; that it exists with equal force in human nature; and consequently the propensity to gaming is to be discovered, as well among the inhabitants of the frigid and torrid zones, as among those of milder climates.

The savage and the civilized, the illiterate and the learned, are alike captivated with the hope of accumulating wealth without the labours of industry.

Dice, and that little pugnacious animal the cock, are the chief instruments employed by the numerous nations of the east to relax their minds and afford amusement, to which the Chinese, who are desperate gamesters, add the use of cards. When all other property is played away, the Asiatic gambler scruples not to stake his wife or his child on the cast of a die, or the courage and strength of a martial bird; if still unsuccessful, the last venture he stakes is, himself!

In the island of Ceylon, cock-fighting is carried to a great height. The Sumatrans are fond of the use of dice. A strong spirit of play characterizes a Malayan. To discharge their gambling debts, the Siamese sell their possessions, their wives, and at length themselves.

The eastern Tartas play all night and day, till they have lost all they are worth. Such is the propensity of the Japanese for high play, that they were compelled to make a law that "whoever ventures his money at play, shall be put to death." In the newly discovered islands of the Pa-

Pacific Ocean, they venture even their hatchets, which they hold as invaluable acquiſitions, on running matches. "We ſaw a man," as Cook writes in his laſt voyage, "beating his breaſt, and tearing his hair, in the violence of rage, for having loſt three hatchets at one of theſe races, and which he had purchaſed with nearly half his property.

The ancient nations were not leſs given to gaming, as may be collected from the hiſtories of the ancient Perſians, Grecians, and Romans; the Goths, the Germans, &c.

To notice the prevalence of this paſſion in our own nation and times, is an unneceſſary taſk: as every day furniſhes us with inſtances that there is ſcarce any degree of perſons that are exempt from the love of gaming.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

PETER BECKFORD, Eſq. having heard of a ſmall pack of beagles to be diſpoſed of in Derbyſhire, ſent his coachman (the perſon he could then beſt ſpare) to fetch them. It was a long journey, and not having been uſed to hounds, he had ſome trouble in getting them along: beſides, as ill luck would have it, they had not been out of the kennel for many weeks before, and were ſo riotous, that they ran after every thing they ſaw; ſheep, cur-dogs, and birds of all ſorts, as well as hare and deer, had been his amuſement all the way along. However, he loſt but one hound; and when Mr. Beckford aſked him what he thought of them, he ſaid "They could not fail of being good hounds, for they would hunt *any thing*."

Further TESTIMONIES *in Favour of* ARCHERY.

OTHER ſpiritual men beſides Biſhop Latimer, ſeem to have been formerly as fond of archery as the moſt ardent toxopholite of the preſent age; and the famous Roger Aſcham, who flouriſhed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, informs us, that in his time, even the *biſhops* actually practiſed *archery*. We find moreover in the *Bibliotheque Univerſelle*, an inſtance of a biſhop ſhooting at Utrecht "L'eveque leur montroit exemple; & apres avoir ſanctifié la fête par une proceſſion, il ſe mèloit parmi les tireurs, & devenoit *Roi de l'Arc*, faiſant voir qu'il les ſurpaſſoit autant en adreſſe qu'en dignité." The biſhop himſelf ſet the example, and after conſecrating the feſtival by a proceſſion, he mingled with the archers and became *king of the bow*, demonſtrating that he excelled them all as much in activity and ſkill, as he did in rank and dignity, and that from the piety of his paſtoral duties he did not think the rural amuſement a derogation.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

OUTRANGER OF WINDSOR FOREST.

FOR ſome centuries, preceding Charles the Firſt, various attempts were made to ſubjugate all that part of Surrey, which lies betwixt Windſor Park and the River Wey to Foreſt juriſdiction, either as part of the Foreſt itſelf, or as a purlieu thereof; and an officer, called the outranger, was eſtabliſhed, for taking care of the deer there. In 1641, an act of parliament paſſed for aſcertaining the metes and bounds of the

King's

king's forests; in consequence of which, the Sheriff, on the requisition of several gentlemen of Surrey, summoned a jury of the county, to ascertain the metes and bounds of Windsor Forest, which jury assembled at Chertsey: after hearing all parties concerned, unanimously found, that no part of Surrey, except Guildford Park, was subject to such forest. Guildford Park was afterwards granted away from the crown in fee to the Earl of Annandale: so that no part of Surrey, at this time, is subject to Windsor Forest.

The information given in the preceding article, paves the way to the following facts respecting the late out-ranger of Windsor Forest:

The late George Onslow, Esq. from his love of cock-fighting, was known by the name of *Cocking George.* His death was owing to accident. He had dined at the Guildford Club on a Saturday, and, on going home, drove his gig violently against a cart, which split it into several pieces, by which means his ancle was put out, and himself bruised. A mortification followed, it was believed from inward hurt, and he died on the Wednesday following.

He was for some time a colonel in the guards, and had represented Guildford in several parliaments. Though his talents were by no means above mediocrity, he had interest enough to obtain from Lord Rockingham, in 1765, the sinecure post of out-ranger of Windsor Forest, with the ancient salary of five hundred pounds per annum. About the time of the American war, he obtained an augmentation of his place to nine hundred pounds per annum; and, from Lord North, pensions for his wife, and each of his three children of one hundred pounds per annum each. It was expected Mr. Pitt would abolish the place, and thereby save nine hundred pounds per annum to the public. It is said, however, that this sinecure place *will not* be abolished: and that the honourable Thomas Onslow has a promise of it.

In the last County Chronicle it was stated, that the salary of the out-rangership of Windsor Forest was augmented to the late George Onslow, Esq. *about the time of the American war, when parliamentary votes were valuable.*

It must not, however, be concluded that Mr. Onslow's vote was venal; as we are informed, from respectable authority, that no such meaning could be attached to his character, as his integrity, both in public and private life, were known to be unimpeachable.

Mrs. Jordan's favourite equipage at Petersham, is a light phæton, with four grey ponies and two postilions. In this she appears almost daily upon Ham Common, where a house is building for the reception of her young family, and the occasional residence of herself.

Five sportsmen from the city have hired Wellings's farm, near the City-road, for their amusement during the holidays, and the game, that is, the thrushes and sparrows, is preserved there with as much rigour as though Lord Berkeley was the proprietor of the grounds!

Dec. 22. — BILLIARDS. — The St. James's-ſtreet billiard-table had a ſtrong conteſted match the other day, in which twenty-two thouſand pounds were won and loſt in the courſe of the day, between the two players, who were Mr. B—gh—n, and Mr. L—ſ—n B—ck—d. The former, at the beginning of the day, won ſeven thouſand pounds, but at the finiſhing ſtroke of his *cue*, towards night, he found himſelf *minus* fifteen thouſand pounds!—The arrangements for the payment of this *trifle* are thus made, viz. five thouſand pounds on the death of Sir T. B—— B———n, and ten thouſand pounds ſecured by a reverſionary annuity, to commence at Sir T——'s deceaſe, on the life of Le Duc de Piene, between whom and Mr. B—ck—d there was a previous account, ariſing from a *debt of honour!*

The following act of generoſity and ſagacity in a lioneſs at the Tower, is worthy of remark:—This beaſt had for a conſiderable time formed ſuch an attachment to a little dog which was kept with her in the den, that ſhe would not eat till the dog was firſt ſatisfied. When the lioneſs was near her time of whelping, it was thought adviſeable to take the dog away. A ſhort time ſince, when the people were cleaning the den, the dog by ſome means got into it, and approached the lioneſs with glee, who was then playing with her young ones; ſhe made a ſudden ſpring at him, and ſeizing him in her mouth, ſeemed in the act of tearing him to pieces; but, as if ſhe momentarily recollected her former fondneſs for him, carried him to the door of her den, and ſuffered him to be taken out unhurt.

SHREWSBURY, Nov. 30.—Laſt Tueſday week, the hounds belonging to Mr. Hill, of Prees, and Mr. Roberts, of Wem, had one of the longeſt and ſevereſt runs ever perhaps known by a pack of harriers in this kingdom. They found a fox on Twemlows Moor, by Prees-heath, when after running near to Lord Kilmorey's, and Sir Robert Cotton's, he turned to the left to the town of Whitechurch, from there to Iſcoed, in Flintſhire, then under Malpas, to Mr. Dod's, of Hedge, from thence to Carden, then to the right through Bolſworth Park, over Peckforton-hills, and was killed under Beeſton Caſtle, in Cheſhire.——The ground they went was at leaſt ſixty miles.—Upwards of thirty horſemen ſet off with the hounds, but only ſix were in at the death.

A very curious match of cricket was played by eleven girls of Rotherby, Leiceſterſhire, againſt an equal number of Hoby, on Thurſday, on their feaſt-week. The inhabitants of all the villages adjacent were eager ſpectators of this novel and intereſting conteſt; when, after a diſplay of aſtoniſhing feats of ſkill and activity, the palm of victory was obtained by the fair maidens of Rotherby. There are about ten houſes in Rotherby, and near ſixty in Hoby; ſo great a diſproportion affords matter of exultation to the honeſt ruſtics of the firſt mentioned village. The bowlers of the conquering party were immediately placed in a ſort of triumphal car, preceded by muſic and flying ſtreamers, and thus conducted home by the youths of Rotherby, amidſt the acclamations of a numerous group of pleaſed ſpectators.

From

From the COUNTY CHRONICLE *of December* 4.

PUGILISM.——Saturday laſt, a very ſevere battle was fought at Datchet, between the Ruffian and a noted bruiſer of the name of Mattocks. The conteſt was to have been decided at Langley, and a ſtage was accordingly built there for that purpoſe, but the Buckinghamſhire magiſtrates interfering, drove them from thence, on which the combatants and their friends retired to the Berkſhire ſide of the water, and carrying their boards with them, there ſet up a ſtage in a few minutes. The two champions then mounted without loſs of time, and as neither of them was to give out, fought moſt deſperately for two hours, when they were parted at the deſire of the ſpectators. Mattocks, though two ſtone lighter than his antagoniſt, beat the Ruffian ſo, that he was carried blind off the ſtage, and was himſelf ſo bruiſed by the other that his head was ſwollen as big as a buſhel. The Ruffian likewiſe fought well, but it was judged that Mattocks ſtruck three blows to his one.

On Monday laſt, a battle was fought in a field in the vicinity of Tamworth, near Birmingham, between Hacket, a ſhoemaker, and Geary, a waggoner, for two guineas. At ten o'clock the combatants entered the ring, and after the uſual ceremony, fairly ſet to. Bets at this time were nearly equal. The firſt onſet great ſcientific ſkill was diſplayed on both ſides. In an early ſtage of the battle odds were in favour of the youth of the Order of St. Criſpin; about the middle of the conflict Jehu had the whip-hand of his adverſary, and made many well-pointed blows: but the other excelled in the art, and caught moſt of them with great ſkill. The conteſt laſted an hour and twenty minutes, when the laurel was given to Hacket. The amateurs of this ſcience were highly gratified with their morning's diverſion, declaring to a man, they never beheld a battle more nobly or honourably determined.

Fewtrell and Watſon have been attending the northen races to give leſſons in boxing.—At Penrith, the former was challenged by a ſtranger to fight for fifty guineas, but the offer was afterwards retracted.

An appeal is made to the Turf Club to determine a diſpute upon a race at Ballyſhannon, on Saturday the third inſtant.

Four horſes ſtarted for one hundred guineas, twenty-five guineas a-ſide; one of the horſes was only to carry a feather, and was rode by a boy. In the race, each was to leap a wall ſix feet high.

The firſt from the poſt was the horſe carrying the feather. When he came to the wall, he was ſtopped by the boy, who, with great dexterity alighted, turned the horſe over, climbed the wall himſelf to the other ſide, mounted again, and came in firſt to the winning-poſt. Another horſe and his rider leaped clearly over, and the other two horſes baulked the wall, and were thrown out.

It is now contended, that the horſe rode by the boy has loſt, becauſe the latter diſmounted at the wall. The knowing ones think otherwiſe, and are of opinion that the horſe having the ſaddle on his back in the leap, it ſhould ſtand for feather weight. The deciſion, however, remains with the Turf Club, and will be known in a few days.

KING'S-

KING'S-BENCH.

December 3.

SMITH *versus* BISHOP.

This was an action upon the warrantry of a horse.

It was stated on the part of the plaintiff, that he bought the horse of the defendant's servant, who warranted him sound; that thirty-two guineas were paid for it. The next day the defendant came to the plaintiff, and told him that his servant had done wrong in warranting the horse, for he was not sound. The plaintiff said he would try the horse, and if it was unsound he would return it. He tried the horse, and found it unsound; he then sent it back to the defendant, who would not receive it.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

December 4.

JOHNSON *versus* CRAMP.

This was an action brought to recover a sum of money for the rent of a house that had been used as an unlicensed lottery-office. Mr. Erskine, for the plaintiff, proved the use and occupation. Mr. Garrow, for the defendant, contended, that as the house was occupied for the purpose of illegal transactions in the ottery, the plaintiff ought not to recover; and made use of many ingenious arguments to prove that the above case was analagous to persons bringing an action to recover the amount of smuggled goods, and where it had been repeatedly determined, that no action would lay. The court were of the same opinion, and the plaintiff was in consequence non-suited.

December 5.

JOHNSON *versus* LEWIS.

This was an action to recover twenty guineas, being the amount of a wager, which had been placed in the defendant's hands as a stake-holder. It appeared that there had been a former wager between the plaintiff and another person, upon the event of a foot-race, and the money had been deposited in the hands of a Mr. Crowder. Johnson contended he had won the wager. Crowder, the stake-holder, thought otherwise, and would not pay him the money. Johnson then laid the present wager, with a person of the name of Smith, that he would recover the former wager out of the hands of Crowder; and accordingly brought an action and recovered it, and therefore contended he was entitled to the present wager.

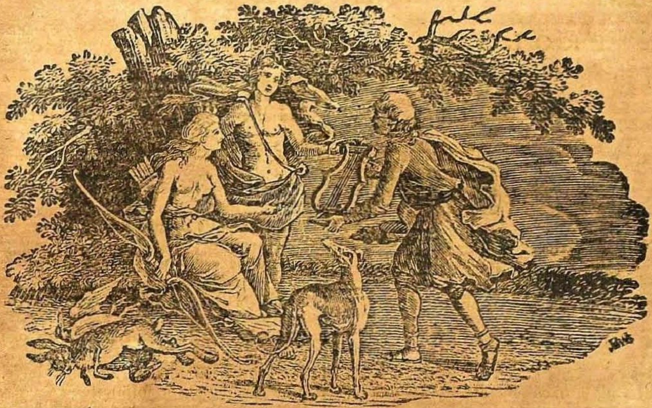
Lord Kenyon lamented that the time of Courts of Justice, which were established for the distribution of Justice, should be taken up with actions of this kind, but left the case to the Jury upon the evidence, who found for the defendant.

Friday, Nov. 23, Tattersall paid 4050l. damages and costs for the libel inserted in the Morning Post, on Lady Elizabeth Lambert.

Early in December, Mr. Evenett, of Walthamstow, in Essex, undertook, for a wager of one hundred guineas, to ride his hobby, carrying eleven stone, from that place to Norwich, (eighty-seven miles) in twelve hours, which he performed with ease.

A *horse* will shortly make his appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, being his *first performance* upon any stage. The *black horse*, which last season charmed the public so much in Cymon, is now upon his voyage to Count Orloff, at Petersburgh, and the present animal is expected to occupy his *line of characters!*

POETRY.



POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

SONGS IN THE OPERA OF JUST IN TIME.

AIR—MISS DALL.

BEHOLD, deny'd their airy flight,
The tenants of the gaudy cage,
No more their warblings breathe delight,
Those notes are changed to strains of rage.

And should, perchance, in happy hour,
Some friendly hand leave ope' the door,
Eager they fly the bonds of pow'r,
And gladly part to meet no more.

Not so the bird whose choice is free,
In jocund spring he joins his mate;
Gaily they range from tree to tree,
Their little breasts with joy elate.

And if some ruder breeze should blow,
Or chilling rain disturb their rest:
Fondly they share each others woe,
As destin'd partners of one nest.

AIR—MR. MUNDEN.

THE merry man,
Who loves his can,
Laughs and jokes,
Chats and smoaks,
Nor dreams of noise and state,
Enjoys the hour,
That's in his power,
Tells a tale,
Quaffs his ale,
Nor fears the frowns of fate.

CHORUS.

Here, with liberty blest, brightest gem of our isle,
United with plenty and health:
At the restless ambition of grandeur we smile,
Content without title or wealth.
When the dawn first appears, and the lark tunes her lay,
We rise to sweet scenes of delight;
Mirth pleasantly softens the toils of the day,
And with pastime we welcome the night.

PRO-

PROLOGUE

TO

COLUMBUS,

OR A

WORLD DISCOVERED.

An Historical Play, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

WRITTEN BY

W. T. FITZGERALD, Esq.

And spoken by Mr. HOLMAN.

WHEN fam'd Columbus nobly dar'd to brave
The untry'd perils of the western wave;
Ten thousand dangers in his passage lay,
Dark was his night, and dreary was his day!
The rude companions of his bold design,
Fatigu'd with toil against their chief combine:
When sudden—bursting on the astonish'd view!
A world discover'd prov'd his judgment true.

The foes of Europe found a guileless race,
No fraud was veil'd beneath the smiling face;
Their manners mild, benevolent and kind,
Pourtray'd the cloudless sunshine of the mind;
Bless'd in their princes patriarchal reign,
Whose pow'r reliev'd but ne'er inflicted pain,
Their placid lives no fancy'd evils knew,
Their joys were many, and their wants were few.
One custom with their virtues ill agreed,
Which made humanity with anguish bleed;
Compell'd at superstition's shrine to bow,
The hapless victims to a cruel vow!
Their sweetest maids were often doom'd to prove
No joy in friendship, nor no joy in love.
For love and nature cannot be suppreſt,
The sigh will heave and palpitate the breast;
For spite of vows which Heaven's wise laws disown,
Love sits triumphant on the heart—his throne!
And breaks those fetters bigots would impose,
To aggravate the sense of human woes.

The rigid laws of time and place, our bard
In this night's drama, ventures to discard;
If here he errs—he errs with *him* whose name
Stands without rival on the rolls of fame;
Him whom the passions own with one accord,
Their great dictator and despotic lord!
Who plac'd aloft on inspiration's throne,
Made fancy's magic kingdom all his own,
Burst from the trammels which his muse confin'd
And pour'd the wealth of his exhaustless mind!
Tho' Shakespeare's flight no mortal shall pursue—
Columbus' story, patroniz'd by you,
Will yield an off'ring, grateful to his dust—
A British laurel on a hero's bust.

EPILOGUE

TO THE SAME,

Written by MILES ANDREWS, Esq.

SPOKEN BY MRS. POPE.

OLD stories done,—old times long since forgotten,
Like musty records, little read, and rotten;
Return we now to periods sounder grown,
To happier days and reading of our own.
Where'er we ope the books, the stile is clear,
The int'rest charming, the conclusions dear;
Our means are flourishing, our joys not scant,
Possess'd of every good the heart can want.

Old

Old Tales of conqueſt, thrown on diſtant ſhelves,
We've little left to conquer, but ourſelves—
An arduous taſk——and yet to do us right,
We loſe no time in ent'ring on the fight;
Miſs, ſcarcely in her teens, attacks Mama,
Already having routed ſage papa——
"I'm not a chit——I will turn up my locks——
"I *will* wear powder, and I *won't* wear frocks—
"I hate to dance with boys now I'm ſo tall,
"I'm fit for any man at any ball."

Poor Maſter Bobby too, releaſed from ſchool,
Hectors at home, and early learns to rule:
The ſplendid ſtud, relinquiſh'd by his ſire,
In grand diſplay, awaits the youthful 'ſquire;
And while to Cambridge he ſhould ſtudious ſteer,
Newmarket's courſe arreſts his gay career:
There he *long odds, ſhort bets, paſs dice,* all pat in,
Sticks to the Greeks, and diſregards the Latin:
Flown up to town, our fierce cock'd captious Bobby,
Drives to the play, and quarrels in the lobby.

Thus is the boy intent to ape the man,
A puff of diſcord, and a flaſh in pan.—
In married life, reſolving each to drive,
A ſweet contention keeps the flame alive.

Suffice this raillery———enough to prove
Our nobleſt conqueſt is our own ſelf-love;
The author, who to-night has greatly dar'd
To brave the iſſue of your high award;
Tho' old, the legend, whence his ſcenes he drew,
Humbly preſumes the inference may be new:
Should then the efforts of his untaught muſe,
Be juſt, though ſmall deſert, his flights excuſe:
Let him enjoy, for all his anxious toils,
That bright reward—the triumph of your ſmiles.

No. III.

THE WHIP:

A SONG,

SUNG BY A MEMBER OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

In the days of my youth, many ſummers ago,
At the beck of my teacher, tyrannical foe,
Like a dog at the call of his maſter I'd ſkip,
'Twas not out of love, but for fear of his whip:
Being now grown a man, and no teacher to bind,
On whipping, my friend, let me tell you my mind.

There are many grown creatures who make a great noiſe,
Deſerve much more whipping than poor little boys;
It is ſuch, only ſuch, I ſhall touch with my thong,
Becauſe they more frequent are found in the wrong;
Then reſiſt, you who liſt, for I muſt have a ſmack,
And I'll lay it on harder, the broader the back.

Mark the patriot who raves for his country's good,
Swears to give up his treaſure, to ſpend his beſt blood;
But offer a penſion, he turns to the court,
And, aſide, tells his friends he was only in ſport:
This man of pretenſion I'd ſcourge to the hip,
For blind juſtice muſt own that he merits my whip.

Next, the doctor, who knows not the ſtate of your health,
Who examines your pulſe, at the ſame time your wealth,
And the moment he finds you have plenty to boaſt,
Smiles, ſcrapes, and preſcribes you the powder of poſt;
E'en the ſkin from his carcaſe my good thong ſhould ſtrip,
For all muſt confeſs that he merits my whip.

Next the miſer, whoſe ſoul can't permit him to ſtay
For a friend in diſtreſs, whoſe intention's to pay,
Who forgets that, ere long, he muſt meet with a fall,

From him whose delight's to give credit to all;
Even such, of all mortals, I'd venture to skip,
And leave them to him who best handles the whip.

The fribble in office by blockheads carest,
The proud strutting peer with a star on his breast,
The gold-loving knave, who to mirth cannot stoop,
The plain hearty sportsman is worth the whole groupe,
A groupe, which, whenever I find in a trip,
By Bacchus, I'll spare not the lash of my whip.

But lest you should think me a little too long,
A word or two more, and I'll finish my song;
No one of you here but I'm sure has more wit
Than to put on a cap which you think will not fit.
Now, fill up your bumpers, disdaining to sip,
And dare not to stir should our President whip.

BOWMEN OF KENT.

A SONG, BY T. NICHOLS.

YE good men of Kent, so trusty and true,
The fame of your fathers beams lustre on you,
Invaded by foes—unaccustomed to yield,
They were first in the battle, and last in the field;
Dismay spread her panic where'er their bows bent,
For no arm sent the shaft like the bowmen of Kent.

When Harold * of Goodwin oppress'd ye in sport,
And the clergy† in all vice kept pace with the court.
Bold William the Norman ‡ for England arose,
First taught you the bow, as he conquer'd your foes;
The weapon so fatal with pleasure you bent,
And the foremost in fame are the bowmen of Kent:

At Agincourt field how you drew the tough yew,
The legions of France to their miseries knew;
By Erphingham § headed, what bowmen so bold,
With the vigour of youth, tho' in years very old?
His band but three hundred, yet still where he went,
The cavalry fled from the bowmen of Kent.

When civil commotion thro' England was spread,
And the Lancaster lads died the white roses red,
By Cobham ‖ call'd out you were led to the field,
And York through your means made the red roses yield:
Plantagenet saw and would sorely lament,
To meet with such foes as the bowmen of Kent.

Most happy was he who had you on his side,
They all knew your worth and caress'd you with pride;
O'er their cups they would sing of the feats you have done,
You were equall'd by few and out-numbered by none;
And the richest of blood in the isle ever spent,
Was drawn by the shafts of the bowmen of Kent.

Thus fam'd for your prowess, let bowmen once more
Pursue that which honour'd your fathers of yore,
If not for extention of conquests or wealth,
For the best of all blessings for pleasure and health;
And this plaudit we'll yield as your long bows are bent,
No lads can compare with the bowmen of Kent.

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* After the battle of Stamford, Harold grew insolent, retaining the spoils without distribution to the soldiers. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

† The clergy licentious and only "*Literatura tumultuaria contenti, scolæ, non vitæ discebant.*" *Malmesbury.*

‡ The Normans at the battle of Hastings did great execution with the long bow, of which weapon the English were altogether unprovided. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

§ The fame of old Sir Thomas Erphingham and his three hundred bows, particularly mentioned in the battle of Agincourt, by Mr. Drayton.

‖ The Kentish bows led out by Lord Cobham, did wonders against the Lancaster party. *Mr. Drayton.*